The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10 942. VOL. LXVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd instant, Mrs. A. WALDEMIR COOPER, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Telegraph Office, Urana, the wife of WILLIAM M'RAE, telegraph master, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Woodford House, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, Mrs. JAMES ALTHERTON, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at Pejar, the wife of ARTHUR S. POMEROY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th May, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Joseph Kirby, WILLIAM ANDERSON, eldest son of JOHN BARRETT, of Phillip-street, to EMMA LAVINIA, youngest daughter of CHARLES GRIFFITHS, of George-street, Sydney. Home papers please copy.

On the 4th instant, at Lochpersleigh, Goulburn, by the Very Reverend Dean Sowerby, Hoyd Denlor Mannerman, Esq., M.L.A., of Queensland, second son of R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Sydney, to ANNABELLA CAMPBELL, only daughter of ARTHUR ROBERTS, Esq., of Lochpersleigh.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
BANGALORE,
2963 tons, 500 horsepower,
G. C. Burne, commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1873, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 12th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. on the 13th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 19th May, 1873.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct. The BALLINA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9.

Passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this boat.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

For RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

For GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE. — The NEW ENGLAND, on TUESDAY, at 9 p.m.

Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the gold and tin mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this vessel.
P. S. BUYERS, Pro. Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 6, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 1. FARES: Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Victoria, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Cerambara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—(For Passengers only).—Leichardt, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH, via BRISBANE.—(For Passengers only).—Leichardt, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and BRISBANE.—(For Passengers only).—Leichardt, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above Ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland, BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 12th June,
at 12 noon.
and
MACEDON,
on TUESDAY, 17th June,
at 12 noon;
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, June 13th,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon ..... 10s.
Steerage ..... do.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAMSHIP DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
R. J. Skinner, master,
for
LEVUKA, TAVIUNI, SAVU, FIJI,
will have IMMEDIATE dispatch.
Shippers will oblige by shipping at once at the MARKET WHARF.
Unrivalled passenger accommodation.
E. VICKERY, Agent,
116, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. M'Meekan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
TARARUA, 19th instant, via Bluff.
ALHAMBRA, on or about 26th instant, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
The regular trading Steamship
BLACKBIRD,
J. Terrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.
Fares—Saloon £3 0 0
For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
237, George-street.

FOR LONDON,
the ANN DUTHIE,
This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on or about 20th June.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation.
Apply on board to Captain BIRNIE; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.

The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
ASCALON,
926 tons register, A. Smith, commander, will sail about 20th June.
Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's spacious and well-ventilated saloon.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SMITH; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

MESSRS. DEVITT and MOORE'S LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.

The well-known passenger ship
DUNBAR CASTLE
will be dispatched for LONDON, on or about 10th July.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain CARVOSSO; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

For passengers only.
The splendid A1 clipper ship
BERKSHIRE,
1472 tons register, James Cantwell, commander.
The accommodation of this fine vessel is of a very superior description, and intending passengers are invited to inspect.
For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA.—Tuesday, 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—20th instant.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY leaves CIRCULAR QUAY, 9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10.
MOSSMAN'S BAY—
8.20, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.45.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The A1 Clipper Ship
EATON HALL,
1780 tons register, T. Mesnard, commander,
will leave NEWCASTLE on or about the 27th June,
TAKING SALOON PASSENGERS ONLY.
Passage, £35.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents,
30, Hunter-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FROM SYDNEY.

The A1 Clipper Ship
NEWCASTLE, 1137 tons register,
(belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall,)
C. R. Le P. Trench, commander,
being under charter, will sail about 20th instant.
HAS UNRIVALLED ACCOMMODATION for passengers in SALOON and STEERAGE; and having only a few berths vacant, early application is necessary to the undersigned to prevent disappointment.
The following will be the reduced scale of passage-money by this ship:—
Saloon £35 0 0
Second Class 10 0 0
For light freight and all further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CALCUTTA,
the A1 ship
CLARA,
983 tons register.
For passage or light freight apply on board, at Commissariat Wharf, to Captain GOOCH; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—The clipper barque
METEOR,
having discharged her inward cargo, is now ready to receive loading at the Circular Quay.
WILL SAIL EARLY NEXT WEEK.
Has good accommodation for passengers. Bedding, bed linen, and steward's attendance provided.
For freight or passage, apply to
RABONE, FREZ, and CO.

FOR HAVANAH HARBOUR, NEW HEBRIDES.—The A1 American clipper Brig HALLIE JACKSON will sail about the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain FULLER, at Messrs. LANE, CHESTER, and CO.'S, Circular Quay.

WESTERN STAR, for AUCKLAND.—Detained through the inclemency of the weather until TO-MORROW, when she will positively clear and sail. Shippers are requested to pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature at once.
For passage only, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BUNDABERG, BURNET RIVER, and MARYBOROUGH.—The clipper schooner ANNY TAYLOR, now lying at Patent Slip Wharf, will load for the above ports. Having the greater part of loading engaged, she will have quick dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply to the Captain, on board.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner CIRCE commences loading at Grafton Wharf TO-MORROW, and will meet with her usual quick dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The regular trader PEVERIL, Captain Mylchreest, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers.

KIAMA.—PERI, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. B. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Schooner Euroka, Friday. Freight. Captain, agent, Market Wharf.

BRIG H. L., from Charente.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned before noon on FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

PRINCE ALFRED, from Mauritius.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

SHIP ROSLYN CASTLE, from New York.—All ACCOUNTS against the abovenamed vessel are to be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned by noon on THURSDAY, 12th instant, or they will not be recognised.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The A1 clipper barque UNION, 361 tons register.
For further particulars apply to
LANE, CHESTER, and CO.

TONNAGE wanted for JAPANESE PORTS.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Pitt-street.

TONNAGE wanted, for 1000 tons COAL, for Manila.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

WANTED to charter a VESSEL, to carry 150 to 200 head of cattle.
For particulars apply to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL for HONGKONG, about 1000 tons capacity.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

STORAGE for any description of free Goods, in first-class stone Store. Street's Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant. Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

VESSELS of any tonnage or class BUILT on the most reasonable terms; first-class timber in close proximity. Full particulars on application to SIMPSON and CO., Agents, 145, King-street.

MEETINGS.

CAB-PROPRIETORS.—A MEETING will be held, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, at half-past 7, THIS EVENING, June 12th.
R. CORKRAN.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS, No. 1, for higher degrees, TO-NIGHT, 7.30.

37 BRUNSWICK L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at half-past 7.

50 LATIMER L. O. L.—Usual Monthly MEETING THIS (Thursday) EVENING. By order, W.M.

MASONIC.—BALMAIN LODGE No. 868.—Regular Monthly Meeting, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Volunteer Artillery Lodge, No. 937 (E.C.).—Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Raisings. By order of the W.M.
FREDK. O. MONKTON, Hon. Sec.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The MEETING that was to have been held this evening, is postponed to next WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18. JOHN DAVIES, President.

NO. 4, BOYNE BRANCH E. O. P. A. F. SOCIETY will meet This Evening. J. W. CLARK, Secretary.

LO. L. 64, GOLDEN RULE.—The Regular Monthly MEETING of this Lodge will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Newtown, at 7.30 p.m. Brethren requested to attend.
WALTER KEMP, W.M.

NO. 86 L. O. L.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, in the Chapel, Prince-street, at 8 o'clock sharp.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELVY AND CO.'S
PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
ORGAN SHOWROOMS, &c.

We are about to make
FURTHER EXTENSIONS
in our Showrooms, and in order to clear space, will offer
OUR SUPERB PIANOS
during the present week
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ELVY and CO.

FOR SALE, Cottage PIANO, by Broadwood, in good order; a bargain. Piano, HERALD Office.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FRIEND.—For the present, please address M. H., Post-office, Hunter's Hill, Sydney.

JOHN ARRISTHENE.—A Letter for you at the General Post Office.

MR. RYDER, Civil Engineer (formerly City Engineer) will oblige by calling on ARTHUR CUBITT, Bridge-street, on a matter of business.

WILL the Gentleman from Port Darwin, per Springbok, oblige by calling at 147, Pitt-street.

WANTED Mr. COX, late of Abercrombie-street, to CALL upon friend. Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-st.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KOH-I-NOOR G. M. CO. (Limited), BOORAK.

A Special General MEETING of Shareholders is convened for MONDAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to be held at the Offices of the Company, Greville's Rooms.
By order of the Board.
SYMONDS and GRAY, Managers.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement of the above Society, the first Annual MEETING will be held in the New Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY, the third day of July, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, and elect two Directors in the room of the Hon. J. Sutherland and M. F. Josephson, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election.
Candidates for the office of Director are required by the Deed of Settlement to give fourteen days' notice of their intention to offer themselves.
WILLIAM DAY,
Managing Director.
255, Pitt-street, June 11, 1873.

OAKENVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Oakenville Creek, Mundle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices, No. 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 20th June instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the directors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
W. C. BELLBRIDGE,
Manager.
Sydney, 11th June, 1873.

ROSE, SHAMROCK, AND THISTLE GOLD MINING COMPANY, WATTLE FLAT.

NOTICE.—A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 4 o'clock p.m., to determine on future proceedings of the Company.
ALFRED CHANDLER,
Manager.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 90, Clarence-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 12th June, at noon, to confirm the following alterations in the Deed of Settlement passed on the 8th instant, viz.—
1. In clause 9, to insert the words "one month," instead of "two months."
2. In clause 26, to insert the words "one hundred and fifty," instead of "five hundred."
3. In clause 52, to insert the word "ten," instead of "thirty."
4. In clause 66, to insert the word "twenty," instead of "fifty."
5. In clause 87, to insert the words "six thousand," instead of "ten thousand."
By order of the Board.
T. B. THORNE,
Legal Manager.
90, Clarence-street, Sydney, 8th May, 1873.

PEBERDY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).

An Adjourned Special MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at Greville's Rooms, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 p.m., to consider the propriety, or otherwise, of winding up the Company.
JAMES STEEL, Manager.
Sydney, 12th June, 1873.

LECTURES.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.—The Rev. J. GREENWOOD, M.A. will redeliver his popular LECTURE on "Livingstone and the Nile," THIS EVENING. The chair will be taken at half-past 7. Tickets, 1s each.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 BATTERY V.A.—NO DRILL THIS EVENING. FRANCIS FAHEY, Captain.

NO. 2 BATTERY, N. S. W. V. A.—Gun DRILL POSTPONED on account of the wet. P. TALBOT.

5 BATTERY V.A.—GYN DRILL at Hyde Park, TO-NIGHT. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

NO. 5 BATTERY.—Shooting for Clock and Dressing Case, SATURDAY, 14th, 3 o'clock. Handicaps remain unaltered. Ammunition may be procured on the range. ARTHUR BENNETT, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

6 BATTERY.—The Battery Parade ordered for This Evening is POSTPONED. H. DEANE, Captain.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Commandant's Inspection, This Day, 7.30 p.m., full dress, Victoria Barracks.

A VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. Price £100 cash. C. H. PRENTICE, West Maitland.

FOR SALE, Volunteer LAND ORDER, price £98. Address, B. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to buy LAND ORDERS; highest price (cash). Mihell, news agent, Botany Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LARNACH AND JOHNSON,
AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Offices—
235, GEORGE-STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to intimate to his friends and the public he has, THIS DAY, commenced business as a Stock and Station and General Commission Agent, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Stock and Stations in this and the adjoining colonies, as well as the disposal here, or shipment of wool and other produce to the London market.
F. L. BARKER.
Offices—7, Gresham-street, Sydney.
6th June, 1873.

PIONEER LINE OF COACHES.

The cheapest and most comfortable trips to the Little River Gold-fields, Glen Innes, Inverell, or any of the New England Tin Mines, via Grafton, and thence by the Great Northern Line of Four-horse Coaches, which are now running regularly to the above places.
FARES:
From Grafton to Glen Innes £2 16 0
Ditto ditto ditto Inverell 3 5 0
BOOKING OFFICES:
SYDNEY.—Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Commercial Wharf, King-street.
SOUTH GRAFTON.—Mr. W. Gregory.

REWARD.

A REWARD of £1 per head will be paid to any person or persons, by the Superintendent on each station, for all Cattle bearing any of the undermentioned brands (but which have not been brushed or rebranded or already mustered), which may be collected and delivered on or before the 24th instant, or within such further time as may, by reason of the inclemency of the weather, be allowed for the delivery of the Cattle to the purchasers, at any of the following stations, viz.:—
Wombillobollo and Bullerroe
Bingara
Cuerindi and Mundoway
Wallumumbi and Mount Mitchell
Stoney Batter.
Particulars of brands referred to:—
GH off rump and G on shoulder; GH near rump
WH near rump and ⅁ on shoulder; W)—(near rump
I
HI off rump and ribs; MI near rump
T T
SH off rump; SH near rump
MH off rump and ribs — GAH near rump
E E
BH near ribs; BH near rump
AH; A
H
DB rump and ribs
DB on thigh
DB on rump and G on shoulder.
GEO. S. HALL, Jun., Executor of the Estate of the late George Hall.
Pitt Town, Near Windsor, 9th June, 1873.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ROBERT GIBSON, late of Woollahra, near the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Secretary to the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the Will of the above-named Robert Gibson, deceased, may be granted to KATHERINE GIBSON, his Widow, and sole Executrix in the said will named. Dated this eleventh day of June, A.D. 1873.
PIGOTT and TRICKETT,
Proctors for the Executrix, 129, King-street, Sydney.

C. J. ROBERTS' Crown and Anchor Hotel, corner of George and Market streets.
NEW LUNCHEON ROOM
up stairs, spacious and well ventilated,
OPEN DAILY.
Soup, meat, cheese, and half-a-pint of genuine British beer ..... One Shilling
Grilled chop or steak, and a pint of English ale or Dublin stout ..... One Shilling
Roast fowl and half-a-pint of ale ..... 1s. 6d.
Gentlemen will kindly understand that the minimum price is One Shilling.
Entrance at private door in Market-street.
C. J. ROBERTS.

THE ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

The Hon. Sir W. M. MANNING, Q.C., President.

The public are respectfully urged to forward their donations direct to the Treasurer, 226, Macquarie-street.
The following sums are thankfully acknowledged:—
Amount acknowledged—£375 3s.

W. J. Foster	£5 0 0	J. C. Raymond	£1 1 0
C. E. R. Murray	5 5 0	E. Reading	1 1 0
G. W. Allen	5 0 0	W. H. Lightfoot	1 1 0
James Norton	5 5 0	R. B. Smith, M.P.	1 1 0
F. E. Rogers	2 2 0	H. W. Cooper	1 1 0
C. J. Manning	2 2 0	S. Bennett	1 1 0
W. Owen	2 2 0	Joseph Clarke	1 1 0
Capt. Scott, P.M.	2 2 0	Reading and Stephanoni	1 1 0
Lorimer and Rome	2 2 0		
John Hardy	2 2 0	W. R. Hall	1 1 0
Dr. W. Morris	2 2 0	John Rogers	1 1 0
J. S. Harrison	2 2 0	D. Barnett	0 10 6
T. B. Rolin	2 2 0	E. Ray	0 10 6
W. A. Purves	1 1 0	A. E. Jaceus	0 10 0
R. W. C. C.-B.-Cave, 2nd donation		Cunningham and Co.	0 10 6
	1 0 0	Jones and Co.	0 10 0
J. T. Leigh	1 1 0	H. S. Butler	0 10 0
F. Allerding and Son	1 1 0	J. A. Brown	0 10 0
R. S. Gibson	1 1 0	Small sums	0 12 6
			£434 8 6

JOSEPH PAXTON, Hon. Treasurer.
ALLAN W. WEBB, Hon. Secretary.
June 11, 1873.

PUBLIC CHARITIES COMMISSION.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the working and management of the Public Charities, having examined a large number of witnesses in reference to the SYDNEY INFIRMARY, are about to close their inquiry, so far as that institution is concerned. Before doing so, however, they are willing to receive any further evidence that may be offered; and, in order to afford an opportunity for this purpose, have adjourned until WEDNESDAY next, 18th June.
Any persons desiring to be examined are requested to send names and addresses, and state the subjects on which they wish to give evidence, to the Secretary to the Commission, Colonial Secretary's Office.
WALTER H. COOPER,
Secretary to Commission.
11th June, 1873.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).

The Works of this Company, at Haslem Creek, are NOT OPEN for inspection by the public, except upon ORDER, to be obtained from
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.
64, Margaret-street, June 11, 1873.

ONE POUND REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to anyone who will give information as to the parties who stole two bags Cocoanut OIL, from off the pier at Cosmopolitan Wharf.
JAMES C. LLOYD,
Manager.

TRUST AND TRY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MULHOLLAND, of Messrs. Mulholland and Wood, Moore's Chambers, 163, Pitt-street, has been appointed LEGAL MANAGER to the above company, in lieu of Mr. William Walker (resigned).
(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Chairman.
June 2, 1873.

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

CARBOLL AND BEARDS GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).

A DIVIDEND has been declared of FOUR SHILLINGS per share, payable at the office of the Company on or after FRIDAY next, the 13th instant.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 9th June, 1873.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (established 1853), Dealer in Old Rails; Negotiator of Contracts for New Rails, Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock and Plant, Iron Roofing, Bridges, Cranes, Bar Iron, Pig Iron, &c. Machinery of every description. 19, Birchin-lane, London, England. Bankers: Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of GEORGE SPARROW, of Fell Timber, Bungendore.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the above-named insolvent to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon after as counsel can be heard, that the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, made and given on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, refusing to allow the said insolvent his Certificate, may be altered and varied by the said Court, and that such Certificate may be granted by the said Court after such suspension thereof as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and just, pursuant to the provisions of the rider to the Act of Council 10 Victoria, No. 14.
Dated this 11th day of June, A.D. 1873.
E. A. SCARVELL, Solicitor for Insolvent, Braidwood, by ALFRED JOHN CAPE, his Agent, No. 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to notify that their usual Auction Sale of Bank Stock and other Shares is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 19th June instant.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

JAMES COTTRELL, apprenticed to me, having absented himself without leave, any person found harbouring him will be prosecuted. P. FREEHILL, 109, Lower George-street.

I AM NOT the WILLIAM CLARKSON whose name appears in the Police Office report of yesterday's HERALD. WILLIAM CLARKSON, Boot and Shoe Establishment, Newtown Road.

NOTICE.—Left-off CLOTHING of every description Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, by J. MURPHY, 579, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets, and late of No. 107, Bathurst-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION.—Mr. NORRIS Writing Master, receives ladies, gentlemen, and youths desirous of rapid improvement in writing, bookkeeping, &c. Lessons at any hour. 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, established 1861. [Copy.]—"W. S. Norris, Esq.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter in connexion to the awards made in your class, I have the honour to inform you that a SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF HIGH COMMENDATION has been awarded to you for specimens illustrating the SYSTEM OF TUITION introduced by you. The prize awarded to Mr. F. C. F. Hall was awarded for illuminated and engrossed addresses. Your exhibit comes under the Technical Prize Section, his belongs to Fine Arts. I am, &c., JULES JOUBERT.—June 7, 1873.

NAVIGATION.—Candidates prepared for Marine Board Examination by Capt. Wydenbey, Charlotte-p.

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTE AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 726, George-street.—Principal: Mr. FITZJOHN HALL, Student during seven years at the College National, Boulogne-sur-mer, France, and élève of the well-known Dr. Harvey, tutor to his Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe, nephew to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Classes—Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c., Bookkeeping (single and double entry), French, Mechanical and Freehand Drawing, and Illuminating. Candidates prepared for Civil Service Examinations.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS—Bookkeeping—Mr. HALL'S knowledge of the above is not merely theoretical, but practical, having been engaged for some years as Accountant in H.M. Commissariat, and also in one of the largest firms in the colonies. Every question is worked out in all its details; no mere copying allowed; and the most important book, viz.—the Journal—is not omitted.
References kindly permitted to well-known clergymen in Sydney, mercantile men, and to adult pupils now studying.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Penmanship: First prizes, 1870-1873, awarded to Mr. Hall, not for carefully prepared and unauthenticated specimens of children's improvement, but for genuine specimens from his own pen and pencil, being the only PRIZES awarded to any Writing Master. Ability in the use of the pen cannot be proved by merely writing a passable hand which thousands do who are not Writing Masters. Mr. Hall challenges any Professional Master of the pen (Writing Master) to compete, by producing specimens (genuine) of their skill in penmanship.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS, by an experienced teacher. Apply Mrs. LONGFIELD, 45, Hunter-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a LOCKET, the shape of a heart. Reward at J. ROARTY, Photographer, 612, George-street.

LOST, on Tuesday afternoon, between William-street and Edgecliff Road, a bunch of KEYS. Please return to Elizabeth-terrace, 23, Upper William-street North. Reward.

LOST, supposed to have been in the vicinity of Redfern, a bundle of BILLS LADING and Receipt-book ship Berkshire. If returned to Clerk at Campbell's Wharf, a reward of £1 will be paid.

10S. REWARD.—Lost, between Palmer and Bourke sts., Gold Brooch, amber centre. Pierce, Wil'am-st.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen from the offices of Mac Donnell, Brothers, 326, George-street, a SPECIMEN of GOLD in quartz, from Krohmann's claim. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

FOUND, a Sucking PIG. Owner may have it by paying expences. Walworth Cottage, Berry-st., Nth. S.

STRAYED into my yard, a large Kangaroo HOUND. P. M'Caffery, Picton Arms, Haymarket.

STRAYED, from Mr. Davis's, Newtown Inn, one Grey HORSE, branded JG on near shoulder. £1 reward will be paid to anyone returning it to Mr. DAVIS, Newtown Inn, Newtown.

CALLS ON SHARES.

DRUMMOND COPPER MINING COMPANY PEAK DOWNS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of One Shilling per share on the subscribed shares of the Company was made by the Directors—this being a notification thereof in conformity with Clause 17 of the Deed of Settlement. The Call was due and payable at the Offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, on or before the 31st day of May ultimo.
By order of the Board.
J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Secretary.
Sydney.

GOLDEN STREAK GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A CALL has been made of One Shilling and Sixpence per share, payable at the office of the Company, on or before MONDAY, the 23rd June instant.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th June, 1873.

OMADALE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A seventh CALL of 2s per share on the contributing shares has This Day been made, and becomes payable at the Office of the Company, on or before June 26, 1873.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH KENDALL,
Legal Manager.
44, Hunter-street, Sydney, June 10, 1873.

WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED SCRIP.
It is hereby notified that unless the CALL of one shilling per share, payable on the 24th April last, be paid on or before FRIDAY, the 13th day of June instant, a portion, or the whole of the following shares upon which such call is due, will be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment thereof, in terms of clause 17 of the Company's Deed of Settlement:—

Certificate of Scrip.	No. of Shares.	Certificate of Scrip.	No. of Shares.
7	500	184	10
314	50	518	200
30	20	201	10
343	50	305	100
348	100	202	50
55	100	211	100
86	100	356	250
89	50	433	100
90	50		
276	500		
428	250		

By order of the Board,
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.

COMET GOLD MINING COMPANY, Wattle Flat (Limited).
The Tenth CALL of ONE PENNY per share has been made, payable on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the office of the Company, 227, George-street.
EDWARD L. RITCHING,
Legal Manager.
Sydney, 9th June, 1873.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all RATES not paid on or before MONDAY, 16th June instant.
SYDNEY BALY,
Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PETERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that legal proceedings will be immediately taken for the recovery of all arrears of RATES not paid within seven days from the date hereof.
FREDERICK KEENE,
Council Clerk.
St. Peters, June 10, 1873.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—The ASSESSMENT of rateable properties for the year commencing 4th February, 1873, and ending 2nd February, 1874, having been made and entered in the rate books, with the rates levied upon such rateable properties, Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 160th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the rate books may be inspected by any person rated or interested therein.
A Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of appeals against assessment will be holden at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, at 10 o'clock a.m. on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1873.
W. DE BURGH HOCTER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Patent Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.—The most delicious and cheapest SAUCE in the world. WARRANTED PURE AND FREE FROM ANY INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS. 672,192 bottles sold in one month (August, 1872). SALE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF SAUCES. Sold by grocers, druggists, and oilmen; in bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s each.
Manufacturers—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds, England.

COLONIAL SEED WHEAT, 4s 6d per bushel.
J. PEMELL and CO., op. Railway Station, Sydney.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS.
All Grocers and Storekeepers. Wholesale Agent,
W. H. ARIELL,
119, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
New Patna R

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH.

SITTING IN BANCO.

BEFORE SIR ALFRED STEPHEN (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

MOTIONS NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

ALLEYNE V. FITZHARDINGE AND ANOTHER.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., moved for and obtained a rule nisi for new trial of this case, which was heard last sittings for causes before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four. It was an action by the administratrix of the late J. R. Alleyne, for the recovery of a sum of £2000, alleged to be due to the estate by the defendants, Messrs. W. G. A. Fitzhardinge and J. F. Fitzhardinge, solicitors, of this city. It appeared that the amount claimed had been lodged by the deceased gentleman, shortly before his departure to England, with the defendants; and that it had not been repaid to him. He died upon the passage home. There was no doubt that the money had passed through Messrs. Fitzhardinge's hands; but there was evidence that at the time it was deposited with them Alleyne was indebted to one Bryan in the sum of £1400 for cash advanced and interest. The defendants retained £1400 at the intestate's request for the purpose of repaying Bryan; and they did repay him accordingly. A sum of £100 was handed over to them by Alleyne in remuneration for their agency in obtaining the advances for him; and the balance, £500, was retained by deceased. There was evidence that Alleyne had admitted the receipt of £500 from defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £1500 damages. It was now urged that this verdict was against evidence, and a rule nisi was granted upon that ground.

MORRISON V. DALTON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. SALOMONS moved, pursuant to leave reserved, for a rule nisi to set aside verdict for plaintiff, and enter verdict for defendants. The action was tried last sittings for causes, before Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., and a jury of four. It was in detinue for certain bales of wool and sheepskins alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendants. The goods were entrusted by the plaintiff, a grazier of Dubbo, to one Foran, a carrier, for delivery in Bridge-street, Sydney. Foran handed over the goods to the defendants at Orange, after considerable delay; and by the defendants they were sent to Sydney, where they were taken possession of by defendants' agents, and retained for freight. Upon the trial the questions of law arose—whether a carrier having goods entrusted to his charge can, without authority from his principal, transfer them to other persons for delivery; whether, the goods not having been delivered within the contracted time and at the contracted place, the carrier had not forfeited his claim for freight as stipulated; and whether there had been any waiver of such conditions. The learned Chief Justice declined to give his own opinion upon these points at Nisi Prius, but directed the jury to find for the plaintiff; reserving leave to the defendants to move the Court in Banco. A rule nisi was now applied for *pro formâ*, and granted.

HUNT AND ANOTHER V. WALFORD.

Mr. SALOMONS moved for a rule nisi for new trial of this case. It was an action of slander, and was heard last sittings for causes before the Chief Justice and a jury of four, by whom a verdict was found for the plaintiffs with £40 damages. The words declared upon were—"I gave you 200 Krohmann's scrip in place of 100; I gave you the scrip and you know that very well. You're trying to cheat me out of them, and I swear you're sticking to them," and "Hunt and Goulay have stuck to a hundred Krohmanns' which I gave them by mistake; Hunt and Goulay have stolen a hundred Krohmanns' scrip of mine." It appeared that the defendant sold one hundred shares in Krohmann's mining company to the plaintiffs, Hunt and Goulay (who were in partnership as mining brokers) and handed over the scrip to Goulay. On the following day defendant saw Goulay at or near Greville's Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney, and in a heated and excited manner, and in the presence of bystanders, accused him of having retained scrip for 200 shares instead of 100; asserting that he (defendant) had given two slips, or pieces of scrip-paper, instead of one. Goulay made inquiries at places where he had lodged the scrip, and endeavoured to convince plaintiff that he was in error; but the latter persisted in his assevérations, maintaining that Goulay had "stuck to" the scrip, and that he had stolen them. The slanders were not uttered to plaintiff Hunt. Subsequently defendant offered to apologise, but his retractation, not being considered sufficient, was declined. His Honor directed the jury that words of this description ought not to be used by any person unless he was in a position to make good the charges; and that he did not think the slanders could be considered to be privileged communications. It was now contended that this direction had been erroneous, and that, in regard to violent language of this description, it was a question to the jury whether it was privileged, and how far, in the event of the words having been uttered without malice and under a bona fide belief in their truth. There were two other questions raised.

The COURT granted the rule upon the question of privilege only.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

WALLWORK V. GORDON.

Plaintiff sued to recover £10 upon a promissory note made by defendant, who did not appear. Verdict for the full amount, and interest. Mr. Williamson for plaintiff.

MUNICIPALITY OF RYDE V. PARRAMATTA S. N. CO.

This was an action brought by the municipality of Ryde to recover from the Parramatta River Steam Navigation Company the sum of £81 18s., for wharfage rates upon Ryde and Gladesville wharfs, from August 11th, 1872, to the 11th May, 1873. The defence set up in regard to Gladesville Wharf was that it was not the property of the municipality, and that the rates had never been demanded. A general plea of never indebted was also set up. Counsel for plaintiff, before calling evidence, drew attention to the by-laws of the municipality published in the *Gazette* of the 18th July. Under the 153rd section of the Municipalities Act, the Council were empowered to make by-laws for the collection of tolls, rates, and dues on all roads, bridges, jetties, and markets within the municipality. Under the by-laws of the municipality, which had been confirmed in the usual way by the Executive, the wharfs at Ryde and Gladesville were declared to be situated in and belonging to the Municipality of Ryde, and that they were entitled to charge, demand, and receive wharfage rates for the use of the wharfs, either by the wharfinger or lessee. On the 10th August, 1872, a letter was written by the Municipality of Ryde to the manager of the defendants' company, intimating that certain persons, who were named, had been appointed wharfingers at Ryde and Gladesville, and would commence their duties under the authority of the Council on the Monday following. From that day the dues authorised to be paid would have to be paid at each wharf, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council, namely, that steamers plying regularly should pay 7s. each, weekly. In answer to this communication the defendants inquired as to how many of the four steamers would have to pay wharfage rates. The Council, in reply to the letter, informed the company that they would have to pay wharfage rates upon steamers running regularly, but that no charge would be levied upon steamers running as substitutes for the regular steamers during their repair. On the 23rd September the municipality made a demand, by letter, for payment, and in October defendants replied, expressing an opinion that the charges were unjust and excessive, and that, while they were willing to pay a fair proportion of the expense of a wharfinger for the future, they intended, unless the municipality reduced the rate on steamers plying regularly, to resist payments of the charge, and would as soon as possible discontinue plying steamers at the wharfs. As regarded the Gladesville Wharf, the directors claimed the right to ply at that wharf, and denied the right of the Council to interfere with them. Evidence was given to prove that payment had been demanded and not disputed; that both wharfs had existed as public wharfs for years, and that they belonged to the Municipality of Ryde. Counsel for the defendants' company moved for a nonsuit, and contended that plaintiffs had not proved their case. They had not shown that these wharfs were the property of the municipality. If they were the private wharfs of the municipality then that might have some effect in making them public wharfs, but there was no title in the municipality. The section under which this was brought was the 179th, and that was the only section which gave them any power of collecting tolls. That was to say, they might establish tolls, rates, or dues on any road, street, market, bridge, ferry, wharf, or jetty within and belonging to the municipality, and make by-laws for the proper management of such roads, tolls, and dues. In reference to the Gladesville Wharf, there was evidence to prove that it was a private wharf; and the fact that public money had been expended on it did not justify the assumption that it was public property. He also contended that there was no evidence of demand within the meaning of the by-law. Counsel for plaintiff having replied, his Honor granted a non-suit on the ground that the action could not be maintained, it being an action to recover wharfage rates, unless plaintiff had demanded the rates in accordance with the terms of their by-laws, and that in point of fact the defendant and company were not bound in law to pay simply because plaintiffs sent a letter telling them to pay at the office. Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, for plaintiffs, and Mr. W. H. Foster, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for defendants.

NORTON V. SUMMERBELL.

Plaintiff sued to recover £15 12s. 6d., balance due upon 50 shares in the Mary River Gold Mine, Gympie, Queensland. The defence was that the transaction between the parties was only a loan upon the security of the shares. It appeared that some time back a company was formed to work the Mary River gold-field, and defendant agreed to take 50 shares held by plaintiff to be delivered when issued. The tender of the scrip was, according to plaintiff, in due and proper form, but defendant refused to accept delivery. Defendant denied that he purchased the shares, and stated that in June, 1871, plaintiff borrowed £15 from him in order that he might go to Melbourne where he hoped to float the company, and gave the shares to him as security for repayment. His Honor, after hearing arguments of counsel as to the tender of scrip, nonsuited plaintiff. Messrs. Curtis and Gannon for plaintiff; and Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

IN THE ESTATE OF PETER LOGAN.

An adjourned special meeting. The following claims were proved:—Mary Prior, £8 2s. 8d.; Hutchinson and Upfold, £8 4s. 8d. The meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BEVERIDGE.

A first meeting. The following claims were proved:—D. Mitchell and Co., £111 0s. 2d.; J. Ireland, £25 16s. 2d.; Hardman, Brothers, £5 13s.; Barker and Co., £25 10s.; J. Plummer, £31 1s. 7d. The meeting closed.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY FLEMING.

A special meeting for proof of debts. The following claims were proved:—Richard Sim, £42; Alderson and Sons, £27 18s. 6d. The meeting was adjourned to the 25th instant.

IN THE ESTATE OF DANIEL GEORGE SEELER.

A first meeting. The following claims were proved:—S. De Lissa, £123 9s. 7d.; Hoffnung and Co., £58 16s.; Ross, Morgan, and Co., £125 2s. 4d.; Goodlet and Smith, £62 10s. 5d.; Barker and Co., £35 16s. 8d.; A. Fairfax and Co., £90 19s. 4d.; J. Isaacs and Co., £72 18s. 5d.; E. Vickery, £30 8s. 6d.; Lassetter and Co., £65 10s.; Gardiner and Co., £114 1s. 10d.; George Skinner, £5 17s. The meeting was closed.

SURRENDERS.

William Jennings Ward, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, carter, late of Hill End, miner. Liabilities, £36 6s. Assets, £2. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Abbott, of Carruwaug, Goulburn, labourer. Liabilities, £39 12s. Assets, £1. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Hurst, of George-street, Sydney, grocer, trading under the style of William Hurst and Co. Liabilities, £3201 14s. 7d., of which £658 5s. 6d. is secured. Assets, £2627 14s. 7d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner.—**Motions**: In re Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, to release estate from sequestration; in re Edward Field, to release estate from sequestration.

Motion.—Estate of George Taylor, to confirm the plan of distribution in the estate, showing a dividend of 5s. 9¼d. in the £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt.

Estate of William Conway Edwards.—Summons for the examination of insolvent, on application of a creditor, under 160 section of Act 5, Vict., No. 17, and 23 Vict., No. 8.

Estate of James Martin Kelly, for confirmation of an account current showing the disposal of realised assets, and the balance due to the estate, adjourned from the 5th instant.

Estates in arrear, in which no plan of distribution, &c., has been filed; official assignees to be heard thereon.

Motions.—In re William Myles, in re David Laird, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Gotthold Lessing, adjourned single from 16th of April last; Edmund Hookey, third meeting; Amelia Montagu Stephen, second meeting; George Boyle White, special, for proof of debts and offer of composition; Archibald Chisholm, second meeting; Robert Taylor, first meeting; Christopher Doyle, special, for proof of debts.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, June 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Hughes in copartnership with Frank Reay, Robert Paterson, and others; James Martin Kelly, adjourned from the 3rd instant; James Tregoning, adjourned from the 3rd instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Meyer, Chapman, S. S. Goold, Curran, Guy, Spence, Hunt, and Charlton.

Twelve persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 40s. on conviction of drunkenness or of disorderly conduct.

Joseph Connor was convicted on his own confession of having stolen a piece of print, of the value of 10s., the property of Jones, Brothers, Pitt-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John M'Kenna was brought before the Court by constable Sproule, who deposed that about half-past 9 this morning he saw prisoner throw himself down at the corner of King-street and George-street, pretending to be in a fit; as soon as witness took hold of him he said "Let me go, I will not fall down any more;" prisoner has been practising at fits for eight or nine months past for the purpose of obtaining alms of the passengers; charged him as an idle and disorderly person, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of support. To be imprisoned three months.

Richard Newman was charged with uttering a forged cheque. John Wright, of George-street South, bootmaker, deposed that on the 26th May the prisoner purchased a pair of boots, and in payment tendered a cheque (produced), purporting to be drawn by David Elphinston on the Commercial Banking Company for payment of £2 10s.; prisoner said that the cheque was paid to him by Mr. Elphinston for wages, and witness gave him £1 19s. 6d., the balance after deducting the price of the boots, paid the cheque away in the course of business, but it was returned to him. David Elphinston, of the Glebe, builder, deposed that the cheque was not drawn by him nor by any one authorised by him; if intended for his signature it is a forgery; believes that there is not another person of the name in the colony. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed in £80, with two sureties in £40 each.

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was dismissed and three were not prosecuted. Walsh v. Webster was an unopposed application under the Tenants' Act, in which complainant was allowed a seven days' warrant. A Mrs. Gaerschalker was fined in one case 13s., and in another was ordered to pay costs, for using words calculated to provoke a breach of the peace; and William Moody was fined 5s. for a like offence. Agnes Smith v. Mary Murray was a case in which complainant, by her attorney, Mr. Castles, required that defendant should be required to give sureties of the peace, she having, by a threat to tear her inside out, put complainant in bodily fear. Mr. Lowe appeared to show cause. The Justices decided that defendant should enter into recognizances with one surety in £5 to keep the peace three months. Clements v. John was a proceeding to recover two books, the property of complainant, which defendant illegally detains; an order was made for delivery of one book which was proved to have recently been in defendant's possession. Defendant appeared by Mr. Forster. P. O'Connor was fined 20s. for assaulting a person named Cox.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Four persons were fined for drunkenness.

William Tickle was fined 20s., in default seven days in gaol, for making use of obscene language.

Thomas Williams, of unsound mind, was sent to the Receiving-house for Lunatics. Ann Behan, for being drunk and making use of obscene language, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

SUMMONS SHEET.—The summons sheet contained thirty-three cases. Francis Philips was fined 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs, for neglecting to keep a light burning over the door of his licensed house. Daniel Knight and Walter Toohey were fined, the former 40s. and the latter 20s., with 2s. 6d. costs each, for riotous behaviour. In the remaining cases small fines were inflicted.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

THE following is the report of the Council of Education to his [Excellency the Governor, upon the condition of the Public Schools for 1872:—

I.—COUNCIL.

The Hon. George Allen was elected president of the Council for the year 1872.

On the 5th December, John Smith, Esq., M.D., Professor of Physics in the Sydney University, was re-appointed a member of the Council in the place of the Hon. W. M. Arnold, resigned, and on the 28th of that month the reappointment of the Hon. Henry Parkes, Esq., a member of the Government and a member of the Legislative Assembly, vice the Hon. Sir James Martin, was notified. The terms for which the Hon. George Allen and R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., were respectively appointed, having expired on the 31st December, and John Fairfax, Esq., having tendered his resignation on the same date, the vacancies thus caused were filled by the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Holt, a member of the Legislative Council, and William Augustine Duncan, Esq., and George Wigram Allen, Esq., a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The Council now consists of the undermentioned members:—George Wigram Allen, Esq., William Augustine Duncan, Esq., the Hon. Thomas Holt, the Hon. Henry Parkes, John Smith, Esq.

At a meeting of the Council, held on the 13th January last, John Smith, Esq., was duly elected President for the current year.

II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

The usual tables are subjoined with a view to show the progressive increase in schools and pupils during the year 1872:—

SCHOOLS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Public ...	288	318	336	359	378	396
Provisional ...	31	103	146	164	161	194
Half-time ...	6	26	61	62	96	121
Denominational..	317	289	264	241	233	211
Total ...	642	748	807	846	878	902

PUPILS.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Public ...	28,684	34,284	37,593	39,751	43,494	46,458
Provisional ...	733	3,113	4,785	5,155	5,633	6,673
Half-time ...	287	893	1,363	1,443	2,267	1,792
Denominational	35,936	36,950	37,036	36,660	33,919	33,564
Total ...	64,740	73,220	80,669	82,821	87,313	88,487

FEES.

	1871.	1872.
Public	£4,894 0 0	£7,046 15 11
Provisional	2,154 2 3	2,701 4 6
Half-time	284 4 3	456 9 3
Denominational	16,540 14 6	15,787 9 11
Total	£23,863 1 0	£25,994 2 7

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that a net increase of twenty-four schools has taken place during the past year—eighteen Public schools, thirteen Provisional, and fifteen Half-time having been added to the list, while twelve Denominational schools have been closed. More rapid progress would have been made in the establishment of new Public schools but for the difficulties which continually arise in obtaining suitable sites either from the Government or from private individuals. Delay in the erection of school-buildings also occurred in the early part of the year, on account of the insufficiency of the funds at the Council's disposal. The paucity of teachers may be assigned as a reason why a larger number of Provisional and Half-time schools was not in operation during the year.

The net increase in the number of pupils enrolled amounts to 1174. In Public schools, the enrolment was augmented by 2964, and in Provisional schools by 1040. A decrease is observable in the two other classes of schools, viz.:—Certified Denominational 2355, and Half-time 465. In explanation of the comparatively small increase now recorded, it should be remarked that owing to the development of mining pursuits, great alterations took place during the year in the distribution of some portions of the population, and that school attendance was greatly affected by these changes. Although complaints are still made of the irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, some improvement in this respect is manifest. On comparing the figures given in Appendix A with these contained in similar returns for the two previous years, it will be seen that the proportion between the average daily attendance and the number of pupils enrolled is gradually rising. The ratio in each year was as follows:—

	Public.	Denominational.
1870.....	64·9	64·4
[illegible]	67·7	66·5
1872.....	69·3	67·5

The amount of school-fees received in 1872 exceeds that paid in the previous year by the sum of £2491 0s. 11d. An increase is observable in schools of all classes, except the Certified Denominational, in which adminintion to the extent of £452 4s. 7d. took place. Although the amount of fees so largely exceeded that paid in any former year, it is proper to point out, on the other hand, that the number of avowedly free scholars continues to be yearly augmented, having now reached 7211, while the number professing to pay at the authorised rates, but actually paying less, or even nothing at all, is increasing still more rapidly.

III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1871 the number of Public schools in existence was 378; two of these were converted into half-time schools, and six others were closed either on account of the paucity of pupils or for want of proper school buildings. Ten new Public schools were opened; four that had previously been closed were reopened; twelve were converted from Denominational, Provisional, or Half-time schools.

Schools in operation in 1871, 378; closed, or otherwise dealt with, 8: total, 370. Schools established in 1872, 26: total, 396.

New buildings were erected for 21 schools in the course of the year.

The Council received thirty applications for the establishment of Public schools in 1872, by which the means of instruction would be provided for 3649 pupils. These applications were signed by 988 parents or guardians of children. In twenty-four cases the Council agreed to the application, and at the end of the year eight were under consideration. The remaining seven were declined.

IV.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Thirty-three of the provisional schools existing in 1871 are now removed from the list, twenty having been closed in the following year, eight converted into public and five into half-time schools. Forty-five new provisional schools were opened. The total number of schools of this class in operation in 1872 was 194.

Out of seventy-six applications for aid to new provisional schools, received in 1872, forty-two were agreed to, nine were reserved for further consideration, and twenty-five were declined.

The applications were signed by 712 persons, and the number of children for whom it was stated the proposed schools would provide education was 2097.

V.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

During the year 103 half-time schools were in operation. Fifteen of those existing in 1871 were closed or transferred to other classes of schools, and twenty-two new ones were established, leaving a net increase of seventeen.

Twenty-two applications for the establishment of half-time schools were received in 1872, twelve of which were agreed to and the remainder were left over for consideration in 1873.

VI.—INSPECTION.

With one exception, the arrangements for the inspection of schools, described in the report for 1871, continued in force during the whole of 1872. Mr. Forbes, Inspector of the Cumberland district, having been removed to the office of assistant-examiner, the vacancy in the inspectoral staff thus created was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. S. Hicks, a first-class teacher. The number of separate schools or departments inspected was 825, and the number unvisited 107. Excepting the Albury district, the obstacles to the inspection of schools, occasioned by bad weather and floods, have not, as in former years, proved a serious hindrance to the work, only six schools having been left unvisited from this cause. Want of time is assigned by the inspectors as the reason for not examining sixty-five schools or departments, and in forty other instances the schools were not in operation at the date of the inspectors' visits.

The distribution of the schools visited and unvisited may be seen from the following table:—

Districts.	Number of Schools or Departments.	Number visited.	Number unvisited
Albury	46	41	5
Armidale	87	67	20
Bathurst	89	76	13
Braidwood	22	20	2
Camden	104	88	16
Cumberland	55	50	5
Goulburn	96	81	15
Maitland	61	48	13
Mudgee	50	44	6
Newcastle	94	83	11
Sydney	108	108	—
Total	932	825	107

VII.—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

The report of the Inspectors, hereto appended, affords information on this head for their respective districts, and the following table exhibits a summary of the results of the inspection, as regards the general condition of the schools.

Schools or Departments.	Below standard.	Equal to standard.	Above standard.	Total.
Public ...	77	174	63	373
Provisional ...	124	26	4	154
Half-time ...	51	18	7	71
Denominational ...	141	72	14	227
Total ...	393	246	86	825

The estimated proficiency table of pupils examined, if compared with a similar one contained in the report for the previous year, gives evidence of gradual improvement, which is further sustained by the statistics of proficiency in the report.

VIII.—TRAINING SCHOOL.

The lack of teachers fully qualified in all respects to take charge of the more important schools suggested the necessity for so modifying the arrangements in force in the Training School as to admit of an extension of the course of instruction in the case of candidates who exhibited decided promise of becoming efficient teachers. The length of the training session was accordingly extended from three to six months, and the candidates were divided into two classes—a lower and an upper class. For the former, the course of instruction remained unaltered; but for the upper class, English literature, Euclid, algebra, and the rudiments of Latin were added. Candidates in the upper class were further permitted to undergo examination with a view to gain certificates of the second class.

The Training School was open during the whole year, which was divided into three sessions:—1st, from January to March; 2nd, from April to June; and 3rd, from June to December. Thirty-five male and seven female candidates, eighteen of whom had previously served as pupil teachers, were admitted after passing the prescribed examination, and ten male and twenty female applicants having fail ed at the examination, were not allowed to enter. Of the successful candidates for admission, three males withdrew, and one was dismissed for insubordinate conduct. The remaining thirty-eight candidates passed through the training course, and at the final examination gained the several grades of classification specified in the following table:—

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Class II.			
Section A ...	5 ...	— ...	5
" B ...	7 ...	1 ...	8
Class III.			
Section A ...	6 ...	3 ...	9
" B ...	9 ...	1 ...	10
" C ...	3 ...	1 ...	4
Total ...	30 ...	6 ...	36

One candidate failed to gain a classification, and another was prevented by sickness from undergoing examination. The candidates trained during the last session, which lasted for six months, proved that they had made diligent use of the advantages offered to them, and their success at the final examination reflects the highest credit on the training master. The department is most efficiently conducted, and forms a very useful branch of the Council's operations.

IX.—TEACHERS.

During the year 216 candidates for the office of pupil teacher were subjected to the usual examination, which was passed successfully by 97, the remaining 119 being disqualified for appointment. Of the pupil teachers already appointed (222 in number) there were promoted:—

From Class IV. to Class III. ...	... 51
" III. " " II. ...	... 46
" II. " " I. ...	... 30
" I. " Training School	... 34
Total	... 161

The remaining 61, about 27 per cent. of the whole number, failed to pass the examination necessary to secure promotion. Although the proportion of failures is still much larger than can be satisfactorily accounted for, some improvement is manifest upon the previous year's results, when 31 per cent. of the failures occurred. On the whole, there can be no doubt that the pupil-teacher system is becoming yearly more effective as a means of supplying teachers, and providing for the instruction of the junior classes in large schools.

The examination of Teachers, required by the provisions of Article 37 of the Regulations, was fully carried out in 1872, and some teachers were examined at their own request. The results were as follows:—

14	Probationers were advanced to Class III. Section		C.
13	Classified teachers	" " III. "	B.
12	" " " III. "		A.
3	" " " II. "		B.
2	" " " II. "		A.
44			

But 192 failed to gain promotion by their examinations, partly through deficiency in practical skill, but chiefly from lack of attainments. A large proportion of these are assistant teachers, who, it is feared, have not given sufficient attention to study so as to prepare themselves for examination.

Under the 39th regulation, which provides for the promotion of teachers for good service, sixty-one applications were received for advancement to higher classifications. Of these, fifteen were granted, viz.:—

From Class III., Section C, to Class III., Section B...					1
"	III., "	B., "	III., "	A...	4
"	III., "	A., "	II., "	B...	5
"	II., "	B., "	II., "	A...	2
					12

The total number of teachers employed in 1872 was 1332, of whom 940 were principal teachers in charge of schools or departments; 137 were assistants; and 255 were pupil teachers. The gross amounts paid to the teachers during the year were,—

Salaries ...	...	...	£85,256 13 3
Fees ...	...	...	45,994 2 8
			£131,250 15 11

As before remarked, the systemtic evasion of the payment of fees by persons who cannot plead want of means as an excuse still continues to operate to the serious disadvantage of teachers who, by this means, lose a considerable portion of the income to which they are justly entitled. The Council deeply regret that no remedy seems to be available for a state of things so little creditable to the parties concerned.

X.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

The number of Boards that efficiently discharge the duty of local oversight of schools appears to be increasing, and there are a few that leave little to be desired in this respect. Still the general feeling on the subject seems under ordinary circumstances, to be that of indifference, with an occasional display of active interest when any occurrence out of the usual routine draws special attention to school matters.

XI.—FINANCE.

The sum of £12,000, returned to the Treasury in 1868, having been revoted by Parliament, the Council's finances were last year brought into a satisfactory condition. The total amount expended upon schools within the cognizance of the Council was £166,086 16s. 11d., comprising the undermentioned items:—

From Parliamentary vote ...	...	£114,336 5 3
From Church and Schools Estates revenue	...	1,601 10 11
From local contributions in cash	...	4,154 18 2
From school fees	...	45,994 2 7
		£166,086 16 11

A balance of £5151 13s. 10d. remained on hand at the close of the year to be devoted to the partial discharge of liabilities amounting to £5828 19s. 8d., incurred on account of pledges in aid of the erection of school buildings.

We submit this our report upon the Public Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1872; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.) J. SMITH, President.
HENRY PARKES.
THOMAS HOLT.
W. A. DUNCAN.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

BOROUGH COUNCILS

GLEBE.—A meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chambers on Monday, 2nd instant. Present—Aldermen Chapman, Mansfield, Thornley, Seamer, Williams, Reilly, Simpson, Davenport, Jarrett, and Clark. The Mayor being absent, Alderman Mansfield was moved to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting and of a special meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: The following letters were read:—1. From the poundkeeper, denying the charge laid against him of furious driving in Elgin-street, and naming two ratepayers willing to be his sureties. 2. From Mr. D. Elphinstone, in reference to the state of Mount Vernon-street. On the motion of Alderman Chapman, seconded by Alderman Simpson, it was referred to the Improvement Committee to report upon. 3rd. As a petition, signed by certain ratepayers in Derwent and Westmoreland streets, and praying that the Council would get something done to the drainage of Westmoreland-lane. On the motion of Alderman Clark, seconded by Alderman Davenport, it was referred to the Improvement Committee. Reports: From the Finance Committee of 16th and 30th May, showing payments amounting to £235 2s. 4d.; from the Improvement Committee, dated 8th May—1st, showing that the surveyor had been instructed to get the necessary alterations on the gutters at the end of Norton-street; 2nd, that he was directed to get the alterations required made at the junction of Greek-street with Bay-street; 3rd, showing the work requisite to enable Mr. J. W. Wood to erect his garden fence in the alignment of Hereford-street, and the probable cost of same. Motions: By Alderman Clark, "That the surveyor take levels and prepare sections of Leichardt-street and of Kennedy-street to the sewer's edge." Seconded by Alderman Thornley, and carried. By Alderman Chapman,—"That for the better protection of foot passengers, in that part of Parramatta-road known as the "cut," commencing at the University gate, an application be made to the Government, requesting that footpaths be formed on each side, and same properly lighted." Seconded by Alderman Williams, and carried. It was resolved by the Council,—"That in future the surveyor cause bench marks to be placed on all streets of which he takes levels." On the motion of Alderman Chapman, seconded by Alderman Clark, the finance report was adopted; and on the motion of Alderman Thornley, seconded by Alderman Williams, the Improvement Committee's report was adopted.—W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk and Surveyor.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 14th May, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—the Mayor (Mr. Cornelius Molony), Aldermen Gibson, Gibbons, Fawcett, Moon, Evans, and Bartram. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from Alderman Moon and Bartram, the former resigning as member and chairman of the Committee for Works, and the latter as member of the said committee. A letter was also read from the Council clerk, Redfern, with reference to the culvert in Bourke-street, at the junction of Redfern and Waterloo. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That the consideration of the letter stand over till next meeting; Alderman Moon seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from the inspector of licensed vehicles, transmitting draft by-laws for the consideration of the Council. Alderman Gibson presented a report of the Finance Committee, and moved,—"That it be received." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Fawcett moved,—"That a deputation from this Council wait upon the Hon. the Postmaster-General, to present a petition from the inhabitants, praying for two deliveries of letters per day; that such deputation consist of the Mayor, Aldermen Bartram, and the mover." Alderman Moon seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts amounting to £28 7s. 3d. were passed and ordered to be paid. Council then adjourned. On Tuesday, the 27th May, the usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Fawcett, Evans, Bartram, Gibbons, Ollive, Cains, and Moon. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The letter from the Council Clerk, Redfern, read at last meeting, was again read, and Alderman Ollive moved,—"That a letter be sent in reply declining to comply with the request." Alderman Moon seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Gibbons, in the absence of the chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report, and moved, "that it be received." Alderman Cains seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Ollive moved,—"That application be made for the purpose of having Phillips-street aligned." Alderman Moon seconded the motion. Carried. In "special business," a discussion took place with reference to the resignation of two members of the Committee for Works. Alderman Ollive moved a motion, which the Mayor ruled out of order. Some of the members of the Council then withdrew from the meeting, and there being only the Mayor and Aldermen Evans, Bartram, and Gibbons present, the Mayor adjourned the Council in consequence of there being no quorum present.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, which was to have been held in the Church, Macquarie-street, on Monday evening, the 9th instant, had to be postponed in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, the 10th June. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Galloway, Trott, Coates, Dixon, Pye, Ritchie, Byrnes, Good, Burge, Taylor, and Parker. The minutes of last meeting were confirmed. The Improvement Committee reported that the application of H. Mather, respecting gateway to be complied with; that money had been voted for Ross-street, and would be expended in its proper turn; and that the overseer had reported that the drain between Messrs. T. and G. Hills be cleaned, slabbed, and stoned at the cost of £30, which they advised to be carried out at once; and that they had considered the £30 voted for the erection of a market man's cottage was not enough, and recommended that £100 be voted for that purpose. Report received. The Lighting Committee reported that they had granted the request of Mr. Pass to be allowed to erect a lamp in front of his shop in George-street, and that they had written to the Gas Company as to the cost per lamp, and to Messrs. Foster and Co. as to the price of the pillars, to which they had received answer that they would be £4 5s. net each delivered at the railway station. The committee had not been able as yet to arrive at the number of lamps required to light Church and George streets. Report received. Correspondence: Letter from Messrs. Malden and Doust, handing in the assessment book, as they had completed the valuations for the year 1872-4. The Mayor moved, and Alderman Parker seconded,—"That the letter be received." Alderman Byrnes moved,—"That it be not received," as he denied Mr. Doust's legal position as valuer. Alderman Pye seconded. The original motion was carried on the casting vote of the Mayor. Letter from W. Peacock, council clerk, Campbelltown, inviting co-operation to assist Mr. Macintosh to carry his motion through Parliament for a revised Municipalities Act and increased endowment. Letter received. A request from J. Lavers for an alignment was ordered to be complied with. Alderman Byrnes moved and Alderman Ritchie seconded,—"That George-street, on both sides, from Mr. Golledge's shop to Smith-street, be guttered at a cost not to exceed £35." The Mayor moved,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee." Seconded by Alderman Taylor. The original motion was carried. The Mayor moved,—"That the Improvement Committee's report, read this day, be adopted." Alderman Byrnes moved an amendment against the adoption of the whole report, which was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor. Report adopted. Alderman Coates moved, and Alderman Galloway seconded,—"That application be made to the Government to proclaim the street running from Macquarie-street to the railway goods station a public street, and that it be called Taylor-street." Alderman Byrnes objected to asking the Government to give us charge of a street which we had the full use of, and

KHIVA: THE PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY.

(From the Indian Pioneer.)

Few parts of the world are less known to Europeans than that strange and inaccessible kingdom against which the Russian Government is now dispatching a powerful expedition. We propose, therefore, to lay before our readers a short description of the country and its people, and a brief account of its recent history, its connection with Russia, and the last great invasion of the Russians in 1839.

The kingdom of Khiva, the most westerly of the three Khanats of Turkistan, consists of two portions, different in all characteristics—the Oasis and the Desert. The old name of the country, Kharism—the Chorasmia of the ancients—is applied to both parts. The present name of Khiva is restricted to the Oasis. The River Oxus, some 600 miles from its source in the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, quits the deserts of Bokhara, and turning to the west into those of Kharism, finds its way, after a further course of some 80 miles, into a fertile valley from 40 to 60 miles broad. This valley extends in a north-westerly direction to the mouth of the river in the Sea of Aral, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and forms the Khanat of Khiva. The Oxus divides into several branches, which during the floods, overflow the country, and its water, famed through Asia for its sweetness, imparts an extraordinary fertility to the soil. The Delta of the Oxus rivals the Delta of the Nile; Khiva is the Egypt of Asia. The branches of the river are connected by an artificial network of canals and the land is skilfully irrigated and cultivated. Rich pastures of green grass, shaded by lofty poplars, alternate with arable lands. In this favoured valley the productions of Europe and of Asia flourish side by side. Corn and rice are grown in equal abundance, and of the best quality; cotton, and *ruyan*—a root prized for its red dye—reward the agriculturist with twentyfold crops; the apples and peaches of Hezaresp grace the tables of Russian Boyards and Turkish Pashas; the melons and pomegranates of Khiva are delicacies at the banquets of the Emperor of China. The silk of Shahbad is preferred by the ladies of Turkistan to that produced in the Flowery Land itself. The canals are lined for miles by avenues of fruit trees, principally mulberry, and the villages nestle in groves of willows and chenars. M. Vambery enumerates thirty-one towns, besides the capital, within the narrow limits of the populous valley; and each town is the local centre and capital of a cluster of numerous neighbouring villages.

Khiva, the capital, contains 5000 houses, built of mud—a matter of necessity in a country with an alluvial soil, and interspersed among gardens and fruit orchards and groves of palms and elms. Here is the seat of Government and the palace of the Khan, conspicuous among the surrounding domes and minarets. A lofty rampart surrounds the city. The religion of the Prophet is preached in six mosques of white stone, and the learning and philosophy of Arabia are taught in five colleges to 600 students. To the great bazaar the caravans from Orenberg and Astrakhan bring cutlery, guns, and ironware, cotton and muslin goods, calico and chintz, and sugar, which have been exchanged in these cities for the leather, silk, cotton, preserved fruits, dried fish, and felt clothes of Khiva. There is but little trade with any country, except Russia—the dangers of the journey across the southern and eastern deserts almost prohibiting commercial intercourse with Persia, Bokhara, or Afghanistan. This fertile Delta, containing from 10,000 to 12,000 square miles, has been estimated to support only half a million inhabitants; but European travellers often under-estimate the density of Asiatic population. The Deltas of many great rivers support populations of 500 and 700 to the square mile. If we allot only 150 to the valley of the Oxus, we should have a million and a half as the population of the Khanat. This is composed firstly of Uzbegs. The Uzbegs are the ruling race all over Turkistan, the conquerors of the old Persian and Khurasanian population. They have forsaken the nomad life of their ancestors, and are now dwellers in cities, and their breeds betray the mixture of their Turanian blood with the Turanian elements of the subject-population. They are a bold, manly, courageous, and honest race, but indolent, proud, and licentious. The Sarts—the ancient Khurasanian race, who originally peopled Kharism—and the Persians constitute the second element in the population. These are both always found subject to their Uzbeg conquerors, and generally as slaves. They have all the vices of slavery, craft, subtlety, and cowardice; but their ability frequently enables them to amass wealth or rise to distinction. In Khiva Proper there are also found a few Turkomans of the desert, and a few Carakulpaks and Kasaks, immigrants from the great Tartar hordes who roam over the steppes of south-west Siberia. In Khiva, as in all eastern countries, the Khan is the sole owner of the soil; the only taxes are the land rent, and the Customs duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem on the imports. The highest civil military, and religious functionaries are paid by grants of rent-free land. The Khan is the supreme head of State, Army, and Church, and his will is absolute law. The strict observance of the precepts of the Koran is enforced by a severe system of espionage and surveillance. Adultery and all offences against religion are punished with death by a sovereign voluptuary of unbridled passions, of whom M. Vambery says that he had violated the honour of almost every family in his dominions. But the monarch's piety and zeal for religion are unbounded; and the people suffer under a religious tyranny similar to that which the Presbyterian clergy established in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and which has driven gladness and cheerfulness from the homes of a people naturally merry and lighthearted. Under this system great profligacy is found to exist side by side with much genuine piety and benevolence; and unlimited indulgence in opium and bhang is the favourite vice of a people among whom the drinking of wine is punished with death. The Uzbegs, though active and capable of great exertion, despise all labour as degrading, and leave it to slaves; though brave and generous, they treat prisoners and slaves with great cruelty; though jealous of female honour, they exact from their women the performance of all domestic drudgery.

The second portion of Khiva consists of the enormous deserts of Kharism, which surround the Oasis of Khiva Proper on all sides, except on the north-west, where the Oxus flows into the sea of Aral. These pathless steppes are estimated to cover about 150,000 square miles, and are inhabited by six hordes of wandering Turkomans, numbering about half a million souls. The Techandors in the extreme north-west roam over the Ust-Urt, or high plateau, between the Aral and Caspian. To their south, along the shores of the Caspian, are found the 40,000 tents of the Yomuts. On eastwards of them the Black Sands, or central desert, between the Caspian and the Oxus, are occupied by the 60,000 tents of the Tekkes. In the south-east of Kharism the three small hordes of the Sariks, Salors, and Karas wander as far as the frontiers of Afghanistan. Among all these tribes the virtues and vices of their cousins the Uzbegs are found in an exaggerated form; more brave, they despise the Uzbegs as effeminate dwellers in cities; more cruel, they compel their wretched slaves to work in chains, with the clanking of which, says M. Vambery, every Turkoman encampment resounds. They are the most inveterate robbers and men-stealers. The Prophet has declared that "all Mussulmans are free." The elastic piety of the Turkoman assumes that the heretic Sheeahs of Persia cannot be true believers, and may be lawfully enslaved. But neither does the orthodoxy of the Afghan Soonees protect them; and if slaves are not elsewhere procurable, one tribe of Turkomans will unhesitatingly attack another, and carry off the captives to the slave-market of Khiva and Bokhara. Among these rapacious freebooters the suspicion of wealth at once converts a friend into a foe, and the Turkom would sell the Prophet himself for a musket for his son or necklace for his wife. Their religion is merely external, and they still indulge in practices forbidden by Islam, and derived from their sun-worshipping and fire-adoring ancestors. They are absolutely independent, and will acknowledge the authority of no leaders, lay or spiritual. Their proverb says that "Among the Turkomans every man is a king." Their nominal allegiance to the Khan of Khiva is easily satisfied by the payment of a tribute of slaves and horses. But this suzerainty cannot protect the caravans of traders travelling to or from his capital from plunder by the nomads. The deserts of Khiva are the most terrible in the whole world. Vast seas of sand lashed into hillocks by the blasts of winds which burn like the breath of a furnace, extend as far as the eye can reach. The interminable silence is broken neither by the wing of bird nor the footfall of beast. The track of the caravan is marked by the bleaching bones of dead men and animals. The sun rises and sets with a yellowish red glare. Here and there the sands merge into a treacherous salt morass, covered with a thick white crust, hardly distinguishable from the firm ground in its vicinity. For distances of 100 miles no well gives water to the thirsty traveller, and caravans must sometimes take a supply of the precious liquid enough for five or six days. Such scanty water as the well affords is salt and brackish. Only an occasional oasis gives pasture to herds of wild asses and gazelles. To the extreme south-east, however, the Murgab River flows into the desert from the mountains of Herat, and the fertile and beautiful valley of Mero forms a large oasis, till recently peopled and cultivated. But the Tekke Turkoman carried off the people into captivity, and Mero now lies in ruins, and its fields are untilled. The mountains that skirt the Caspian are supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, but the Khan is prevented from working mines by the dangerous proximity of rapacious robbers. One most interesting feature of the great central desert, the black sand, is the now dry and abandoned bed of the river Oxus, between 300 and 400 miles in length. Geographers have long known that in ancient times the mighty river flowed not into the Aral, but into the Caspian. When, or why, it left its old course, and formed for itself a new way northwards into the Aral, is not known. Turkoman tradition ascribes the event which has turned into a barren wilderness what was once a smiling and fertile plain to the anger of the gods at the sins of man. The true course of the river has never been traced, but it is believed to have watered a larger and richer delta than that at Khiva, and to have flowed in more than one lordly stream into the Caspian. There are spots in the desert where graceful Corinthian columns raise their capitals aloft, and mark the spot where Alexander the Great left some Grecian colony on the banks of the mighty river, and where the plays of Euripides were once recited to applauding theatres, while the crowded markets resounded with the hum of busy traders. There the eternal solitude is only broken now by the bray of the wild ass and the scream of the night owl.

THE MASSACRE OF THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS BY MODOC INDIANS.

The massacre, says the *Manchester Examiner* (April 16), of the American Peace Commissioners by the Modoc Indians recalls to mind some of the dark scenes in the early history of American colonisation. But fierce as were the struggles between the settlers and the "red men," we should have to go a long way back to find a story so black as the one which has just sent a thrill of horror through the whole of American society. The "Indian policy" of every successive Government is always watched with peculiar interest in the United States, and the policy of President Grant's Administration has generally been regarded as eminently conciliatory towards the Indians. This may be true in the main, but it is certain that the Modocs do not like it. The plan of assigning a certain stretch of territory, or "reservation" as it is called, to a particular tribe is perhaps the most practicable that could be devised, but it is not surprising that it should prove distasteful to a band of nomadic habits. The Modocs were accused of persistent trespassing, and so angry did the white settlers in Oregon become that it was resolved to drive the Indians within their own district. The first attempt was made towards the close of last year. The military force at the nearest station, some 35 men all told, was assigned the task, and met with a repulse, the Indians signalising their victory by killing a few settlers. They then took to the mountains, where they have since remained in a position which is said to be practically inaccessible. It was with the view of arranging terms with them that the Peace Commissioners, headed by General Canby, were sent to conduct the negotiations. The proposal of the Commissioners was that the Modocs should surrender as prisoners of war, on condition of receiving a full amnesty, and afterwards to be conveyed to some warmer region at the expense of the United States Government, which also promised to suitably equip them. It was understood that these conditions would be accepted, and a day for their formal ratification was fixed, but instead of inaugurating a policy of conciliation, it witnessed the killing in cold blood of two of the Commissioners, and a portion of their military escort. The information we at present have of the circumstances attending the massacre is imperfect, but we assume that the treachery of the Modocs was as marked as it is represented in the telegrams, since it has led the United States Cabinet to sanction the severest measures of retaliation.

When the military authorities of the district have time to think of the situation, says the *Daily News* (April 15), they will get together force enough, and they can, if they so resolve, exterminate the Modocs. But no warfare can be more ignoble, and in none is death more terrible. The Modocs will enjoy the sacrifice of several gallant lives before they are crushed out of existence. It is hardly possible, however, to look to any other result of these horrors than the extirpation of this tribe. A cry for vengeance will inevitably arise from every quarter of the States when the treacherous murder of the Commissioners is known. General Grant has always distinguished himself by his honourable desire to reduce the Indians to peace by fair and liberal dealing. It is well known that his policy in this respect is not cordially approved of by some of his most eminent officers, who have no such faith in Indian pacification. It will be difficult, indeed, for him to obtain a hearing for any policy but that of the sword amid the cry of anger which will naturally go up when the tale of this massacre is told. Indeed, a telegram from Washington states that the President and the Cabinet sanction the severest measures of retribution. The troops are ordered to move at once on the Modocs, whose punishment, it is added, will be complete and relentless.

HINTS FOR SEA-VOYAGERS.

(Baltimore American.)

Very few ladies can expect to escape sea-sickness, though all have it in their power to render it comparatively light if the weather is moderately good. To keep on deck when the stomach is nauseated requires considerable nerve, as the inclination is so strong to rush to the state-room, but open air is the only security for an early recovery. The vessel continues to roll and pitch even in pleasant weather, and sea-sickness cannot be overcome until the brain and nerves become accustomed to its motion. This happy state can never be attained in the cabin or the state-room. It requires a free circulation of fresh air, with an absence of the smells which invariably penetrate all parts of the best regulated vessels. After being ensconced in the berth for twenty-four hours, it is with great difficulty the enfeebled state of the victim will warrant an attempt to regain the deck. If there is no rain, three days on deck will cure the most inveterate case, and the balance of the voyage will be enjoyable, even if there should be occasional rough weather. It frequently happens that ladies who take to their berths on the first appearance of sea-sickness are compelled to remain in them during the whole voyage, and are carried on deck when land is sighted, weak and limpid. They soon begin to revive amid the joyous throng of passengers, snuffing the land breeze, and wondering how it is that everybody is so happy and hearty, while they have been suffering so sadly for ten or twelve weary days and nights. Depend upon it, the sailors know best, and they always urge passengers to stick to the deck.

Many ladies are compelled to go below on account of failing to take with them a sufficiency of warm clothing, shawls, and blankets. The weather will always be found decidedly cold while crossing the Atlantic, especially in the mornings and evenings. There are some warm days in summer, but these are exceptions, and shawls and blankets are always necessary to comfort. Flannels ought also to be worn next to the skin, as the sea air is more penetrating than a land breeze.

On shipboard is no place for fine dressing, and those who attempt it must do so not only at the expense of personal comfort, but to the destruction of good clothing. A dress worn two or three days at sea will never be in condition to wear on land again; hence those who have had any experience in ocean travel always take an old woollen dress, and keep their trunks locked. This, with some clean collars and neckties, will always secure a tidy appearance, and there will be no danger of being out-dressed by their fellow-passengers.

It should be borne in mind that Saratoga trunks must be kept in the hold, and that there is no room for them in the state-room. The trunk-makers have a small trunk made just high enough to slip under the state-room lounge, which will be found to be a great convenience. In this can be stored all that is essential for a voyage. The ladies will find a shoe-bag, with a half-dozen pockets, an admirable article of state-room luxury. In it can be dropped breast pins, watch, hair pins, tooth brushes, combs, &c., and all the small articles that would otherwise be sliding about the floor before morning. A well-corked bottle of cologne or bottles of medicine are always safe from breakage, and handy, in this receptacle. It would also be well to take a few small brass screw hooks to serve as extra hangers for the shoe bag, and articles of wardrobe which two ladies in a small state-room will find it necessary and convenient to suspend. There are but two hooks for each passenger, which is sufficient for men, but lamentably deficient for ladies. A small gimlet to make holes in which to screw the hooks will be desirable.

Sea-sickness is the most humbling of all human afflictions. It takes the starch out of humanity, and bring all down to a common level, with a facility that is truly surprising. We have seen ladies come on board ship in perfection of toilette, who would faint if a curl were disarranged. Twenty-four hours after they were rolled in blankets, lying upon the deck, having crawled up from their state-rooms only half-dressed, without taking time to arrange their hair, and perhaps leaving the best part of it below. All pride of personal appearance is gone, and they have not energy enough to move out of the way of the sailors, who step over them with the log line. Strong and hearty men are often similarly afflicted, and on one occasion we remember to have seen a newly-married couple just starting on their wedding tour, two of the most miserable and abject creatures in the world, sprawled out upon the deck, perfectly indifferent to each other's comfort. There is much truth in the exclamation of the old Methodist parson, that he was afraid on the first day that he would die, and he was afraid the second day that he would not die. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that no one sympathises with the sea-sick passengers. They receive the kindest attention from the old sea-dogs, who are jolliest when the weather is roughest, and get the blues in a calm sea.

A supply of good lemons should always be taken to sea, as there is nothing so refreshing in times of nausea as a lemonade. Preserved prunes are also very palatable, but it is a great mistake to suppose that brandy, champagne, or any kind of stimulating or malt liquors will give the slightest relief. Lemonade furnished on shipboard is very poor stuff, as it is generally made of concentrated lime juice; hence the necessity of having a supply of your own. A few pounds of favourite crackers will also be found serviceable. There are no chairs on board ship; hence a light high back folding-chair is very comfortable, and can be stored at Liverpool with sea clothing, etc., until the return passage.

A PALM SUNDAY SERVICE IN AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

A correspondent sends a London journal the following account of what took place on Sunday morning at St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Walworth:—

"The church, a building in the Early English style of architecture, has been transformed, apparently at no slight cost, into an edifice well calculated to delight the lover of ultra ritual. The chancel arch has been bridged by a handsomely coloured rood-loft or gallery surmounted by the usual cross; the absence of a chancel screen has been remedied by the erection of seats for the clergy, who are thus enabled to face east and turn their backs on the congregation; the sacrarium has been decorated and hung with curtains varied at the different seasons; candles have been placed on the ledges above the high altar, while out-side the chancel two side altars of considerable size have been erected, each of which is duly furnished, as in a bona fide Roman church, for the 'saying of mass'—a practice which is, we are informed, adopted at St. Paul's in such a way that the same service is proceeding at the same moment in the two sides of the church. Banners and other signs of the 'views' of the clergy are not wanting to complete the evidence that here at least 'the faithful,' as they are somewhat unctuously termed in the journals of the party, may find all that they can desire. Entering the building yesterday, we were soon reminded that it was no ordinary day. The crosses and banners were carefully enveloped in white linen, with a diminutive red cross upon each cloth, even the pictures on the pillars, and the east windows of stained glass being draped with the same material, and thus the eye was quickly led to recognize the fact that a season of penitence was being observed. When we took our seat the order for morning prayer was in progress. Only two of the clergy were present with the choir boys, and it has seldom been our lot to listen to anything more dismal than their chanting of the psalms to some of the Gregorian tones, rendered still more hideous by the accompaniments of the organist. During the concluding portion of this service the vicar (who wore a crape veil), and not a few members of his flock, entered the church, evidently regarding the first office as one of minor importance which they could attend or not as they pleased, and which was merely subsidiary to the 'great act of worship,' or, in plain English, to the Communion Service, which was to follow. After a short interval, two boys, vested in surplices, entered the chancel, bearing large dishes of palm, which they proceeded to distribute among the people, until the majority of the dense congregation were to be seen standing with palms in their hands. A boy, clad in what looked like an alb, then removed a purple cloth from the top of the altar, above which, on the ledge, two out of the row of six candles were lighted. A stream of surpliced boys was now seen ascending the stairs to the roodloft or gallery, where they remained during the processional hymn, and then returned to their seats below, the object of their visit not having been very clearly demonstrated. Before, however, the procession moved from the chancel on its way round the church the officiating clergy took their places before the altar, and gave the incense to the boys, who bore it down the aisles, the choristers meanwhile singing a hymn, with the aid of a performer on a brass instrument, who played the melody with great taste and precision. The choristers being seated, the clergy returned to the vestry, from which they shortly after emerged once more, this time headed by boys carrying two immense candles or gospel lights, the celebrant being duly vested in purple and crimson, and his attendants in albs with girdles. By way of introit, Milman's hymn, 'Ride on, ride on in majesty!' was sung, the vicar meanwhile—in direct opposition to the last judgment—incensing the altar, his garment being carefully held up by an attendant. The service then commenced, the priest and his assisting ministers standing on the south side of the altar behind each other facing eastwards, the rest of the clergy and choir standing in the same position and the congregation kneeling. During the recital of the commandments two boys fetched the cruets from the vestry, while a priest brought from the same place the book for the reading of the Gospel and Epistle. This latter act is usually simple enough, but at St. Paul's it was performed with the utmost ceremony. Instead of adopting the ordinary method, the epistoller walked from the altar to the lower portion of the chancel, where he read from the book, which was raised by a boy and supported on his forehead. For the Gospel the book just held by a chorister was now held by the deacon who had read the Epistle, the gospeller being supported on either side by two other clergymen, while, to complete the group, the candle-holders elevated their candlesticks, and two boys carrying large branches of palm fell in by their side. In this position the Gospel was commenced, the reader, or rather the singer, of the narrative reciting in monotone, with an occasional inflection of a minor third; the part of Pontius Pilate being taken by a clergyman who sang at an interval of a fourth above, while the words of the Saviour were said a minor third below the reciter of the narrative by a third clergyman. The narrative of the Gospel was interrupted at the words 'yielded up the ghost,' which conclude the account of the crucifixion, when the congregation knelt for about two minutes, after which the reader concluded. A similar proceeding was adopted at the mention of the Incarnation in the Nicene Creed, when again all the people knelt. During the offertory the celebrant once more incensed 'people and things,' the other clergy and the choir, and afterwards the people generally, bowing their heads as the fumes from the boats were gracefully swung towards them by a small boy. The celebration of the communion then proceeded, the singing of the 'Sanctus' being ushered in by the jingling of some hand-bells, an imitation of the Roman 'use,' which was followed at the consecration of the elements, when a deep-toned bell was also rung at the other end of the church. At this latter point in the service the prostration of certain ladies in a prominent position in the middle aisle was little short of ludicrous. The service was then closed in the usual manner. Of the sermon little need be said. It was from the preacher's point of view, thoroughly appropriate, the symbolism of the palm entering largely into his remarks. It is but just to observe that the service seemed to give complete satisfaction to the people, the majority of whom bore the appearance of being the actual residents in the district."

Prince Napoleon.—The following address, by Prince Napoleon to his constituents in Corsica, has been published in the *Liberté*:—"April 3, 1873.—The law obliges me to sit in the Council-General; force prevents me from so doing. I should nevertheless attempt to proceed to France if I were not to find there fresh violence of an arbitrary power, as M. Thiers is above the law. The self-styled Republicans, misinterpreting their principles, have determined that everything might be permitted against a Bonaparte. In spite of the justice of my cause, loyally defended by the Reporter of the Committee, a feeble majority has declared that right is overruled by force. Thus, therefore, it has been decided that a French citizen, who is neither the Chief of a Dynasty nor a Pretender, who only claims his rights as a simple citizen, recognized on two occasions by the mandate which you confided to me, can be arrested, proscribed, and rendered unable to find protection either before the tribunals or the representatives of the nation. Such are the new principles now opposed to those of 1789 by the Government which seized on France in 1870! You can now judge the condition of these men who committed the outrage of September 4, in presence of the enemy. Their object, they said, was the emancipation of the people and liberty; but the population was never more oppressed, poorer, more unhappy, or more persecuted than under their reign! As to liberty, who would dare to say that it exists in France? Not only are forty-three Departments under martial law, but the whole country is delivered up to the caprices of arbitrary rule! M. Thiers, by proceeding against me, has justified in the eyes of history and of Europe the measures adopted against him in 1851, and the duration of which I contributed to abridge. In the name of justice, I have constantly opposed all proscriptions, and that is why I have a right to stigmatize the one which affects me. Let not these facts discourage you. We are proscribed because we are feared. What is the secret of our strength? It is that the Napoleons twice saved the country, and preserved the revolution in imposing upon it social guarantees, without which every State falls into dissolution, and that on two occasions the suffrages of France approved their acts! We are feared because, apart from the Napoleons, there are but two minorities,—one of them wants order without democracy, and the other democracy without order. And so, whatever may be done, the name of Napoleon will never be eradicated from the heart of the people! Courage, then! Let not this new trial weaken either our hope or our faith! In this unequal contest, wherein I am calumniated, outraged, and persecuted, you will support me; you will put an end to my exile. I appeal to universal suffrage to recover my right and condemn my persecutors.—Napoleon (Jerome)."

The Census of 1871.—The two volumes of Census Returns now issued comprise together about 1100 pages. Volume I. gives the returns classed by what are sometimes termed "countries proper"—that is to say, the countries popularly known as such, with their several hundreds, parishes, townships, and hamlets, and showing also the population of the towns. Volume II. classes the returns by the modern division into registration of union counties, being the administrative division of the country in use for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor-law purposes; making 11 great "divisions" of the kingdom, each having its districts, each district its sub-districts, and the counties consisting of groups of districts, which are generally co-extensive with the poor-law unions. The volumes are prefaced with very useful summary tables, supplying such information as the following:—Dividing the area of the United Kingdom into 100 parts, 41·8 are in England, 6·1 in Wales, 25·0 in Scotland, 26·8 in Ireland, and 0.27 in the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. Of every 100 of the population of the United Kingdom, 68·0 are in England, 3·8 in Wales, 10·6 in Scotland, 17·1 in Ireland, 0·5 in the islands. In the ten years 1861-71 the population of England increased at the rate of 13·40 per cent.; of Wales 9·48 per cent.; of Scotland, 9·72 per cent.; the Isle of Man, 3·00 per cent.; Jersey, 1.82 per cent. Ireland shows a decrease of 6.68 per cent, and Guernsey and adjacent islands a decrease of 3.95 per cent. The net result for the United Kingdom is an increase of 8.80 per cent., and an actual population in 1871 of 31,628,338—namely, in England 21,495,131, in Wales 1,217,135, in Scotland 3,360,018, in Ireland (revision not quite completed), 5,411,416, in the Isle of Man 54,042, in Jersey 56,627, in Guernsey, &c., 33,969. This is exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad—about 229,000 in all. The third volume of the Census Returns for England, which is not yet completed, will classify the population of ages, conjugal condition, occupations, and birthplace.

A Discovery near Cape Horn.—The captain of the British barque Cedric, of Liverpool, which has recently arrived at Valparaiso, reports to the authorities of that port that he found a splendid bay, with safe anchorage, in the Island of Wollaston, situate in latitude 55.32 S., and longitude 67·35 W., in the Hermit group of Islands, south of Terra del Fuego, 29 miles distant from Cape Horn and protected from all winds and storms. The Cedric was anchored fourteen days in this fine bay taking in wood and water. The vegetation all around is described as magnificent. The Indians were found to be docile, and they use canoes of bark covered with the hide of the sea-lion. The captain of the Cedric says the harbour is superior even to that of the Falkland Islands. The Chilian Government, in consequence of the above information was about to send orders to Captain Simpson, who commands at present a Chilian Coast Surveying Expedition in Patagonia, to proceed to and examine into the claims of this Island of Wollaston.

"The Earth not a Globe."—The above is the title of a pamphlet by "Parallax," lately published in London, of which the following notice appears in the *Mail*:—The author of this work institutes an experimental inquiry into what he conceives to be the true figure of the earth, with the object of proving it to be a plane without orbital or axial motion. In the course of his reasoning he gives to the "only known material world its true position in the universe, deals with its comparatively recent formation, its present chemical condition and approaching destruction by fire. In proof of his theory that the earth is a perfectly even surface, he says a boat with a flagstaff, the top of the flag five feet above the surface of the water, was directed to sail from a place called Welche's Dam (a well-known ferry passage) to another called Welney Bridge. These two points are six statute miles apart. The author, with a good telescope, went into the water, and with the eye about eight inches above the surface, observed the receding boat during the whole period required to sail to Welney Bridge. *The flag and the boat were distinctly visible throughout the whole distance.*' (The italics are the author's.) The conclusion he draws from this trial is "that the surface of the water for the length of six miles did not to any appreciable extent decline or curvate downwards from the line of sight. But if the earth were a globe the surface of the six miles in question would have been six feet higher in the centre than at the two extremities. This may have been so, and yet the experiment would hardly prove the author's case. Take another illustration which came under our own observation. Not very long ago we were in mid-ocean on board a tight little ship, the deck of which was some 10 feet from the water on which she was sailing. Looking out upon the ocean, we sighted a black speck, no larger than a man's hat, upon the edge of the horizon. Gradually the black speck assumed larger proportions, and we could see that it was shooting down upon us as it were from out of the misty vapour which fringed the point where sea ends and sky begins. In four hours what we have likened to a man's hat, developed itself into the tall spars and sails of a clipper full-rigged ship, and before another four hours had passed, her hull, spars, sails, all complete, stood out in bold relief upon the ocean. She was a fast sailer, and had got the wind with her, and ultimately she flew past us "with her woven wings like a thing of life." Again, if the author's theory be correct, an observer with a telescope of some considerable power might discern the Southern Cross from the Greenwich Observatory; and we should have to seek another basis for the science of navigation. We have not space to enter into an analytical review of the author's views; but as he advances them with much earnestness, the student and the metaphysician will doubtless meet with much that is suggestive in the work under notice.

A new Marine Engine has been constructed under a patent taken out by Mr. Perkins, and an experimental trial was made in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Chief Engineer of the Admiralty, and other well-known gentlemen. The important features of the invention consist in the increased safety due to the improved construction of the boilers, and in the large saving in the consumption of fuel consequent on the great expansion by using steam at very high pressure—namely, from 250 lbs. to 4300 lbs. to the square inch—as compared with that usually adopted. There is at the same time, greater security under this system, as the boiler is safe under a pressure of 3000 lb., and works up to only 1-80th of its bursting pressure. There is a total absence of escape of steam, and lubricating by oil is dispensed with. Another important feature is the small quantity of water required to supply the waste, owing to the way in which the joints are constructed, these being always tight under the greatest pressure. At the conclusion of the experiments, general satisfaction with the results was expressed by the Prince and those present, and the only question regarding which doubt was expressed was the utility of the invention for long sea voyages, as fresh water only is used in the boilers, distilled salt water even having been found to produce an injurious effect on the machinery. This is a question, however, which yet remains to be practically put to the test.

The Prospect in India.—It may be noted as an auspicious circumstance that our Indian contemporaries give reviews of the year 1872 and forecasts of the present year without any misgiving whatever. The uneasiness and discontent, of which we heard so much in the early part of last year, have evidently entirely disappeared. Lord Northbrook has inspired just that amount of confidence which makes the most eager for reform patient. It is not even hinted that the discontent which has existed may show itself again if this or that change be not effected; but it is taken for granted that the Viceroy intends to do what is expected of him. There is peace throughout India; the alarm about Russia has in no way disturbed the Indian community. There are indications of a revival in trade. The Lieutenant-Governor's able defence of his administration in Bengal has softened the objections of those who were most discomcerted, while the old year closes with a conference of Christian missionaries of Allahabad, which is generally viewed as a hopeful sign of the times. Altogether, the new men in high places in India are men of promise, and it is affirmed that a new spirit broods over the empire—one of watchfulness over its resources and generous interest in its real welfare. If this be the actual spirit of the day in India, and not merely a pretty fiction, the new men will have comparatively easy duties.—*Homeward Mail.*

Wire Concrete.—For some years past the attention of engineers and architects has been given to the construction of houses, wharfs, and other works in concrete, and among those who have laboured to extend this method of building, and to improve its details, is Mr. Philip Brannon, who has succeeded in producing a combination of metal and cement which has been tested with satisfactory results. This system of wire concrete—as it may be termed—consists of a sustaining metallic framework or skeleton, upon which wires are strained, the whole being enclosed in the concreted materials forming the body of the structure. By this arrangement not only are the walls and floors of a building run up in concrete, but the doors, shelves, and other fittings are formed of the same material. Thus the strains in a building are equally distributed, and it is rendered fireproof throughout, wood and other combustible materials being dispensed with. In order to obtain the utmost amount of cohesion throughout the mass, and to prevent cracking—especially where employed in doors or thin partitions—a certain proportion of fibrous material is worked up in the concrete. This system has been carried out in a house at Edmonton, which was built by Mr. Brannon, and to which the test of fire has been applied on two occasions, without producing any detrimental effect upon either the carcass or fittings. Moreover, furniture was left in some of the rooms, and persons remained there while a brisk conflagration was going on in the lower apartments. The wire concrete system is also applicable to sea walls, pier work, &c. Another adaptation of the principle is for breakwaters. In this case bags of woven wire are used, being lined with concrete, and filled with sand. They are placed in position before the concrete has perfectly set, and are well rammed down and concreted together. By this method it is proposed to convert the Yarmouth and Lowestoft banks into breakwaters, so as to form harbours of refuge.

Hot Sand Baths.—A therapeutist of London thinks he has discovered an infallible cure for rheumatism, namely, the administration of hot sand baths. He claims that the advantage of this mode of treatment consists, especially, in the fact that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot-water bath, but rather increases it; and another advantage it possesses is, that it does not interfere with the respiration of the patient, as does the steam bath or Turkish bath. It is asserted that the body can endure the influence of such a bath for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can also be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of easy application to a part or to the whole body. If this remedy shall prove efficacious for so serious an ailment, it will indeed be a boon to a large class of sufferers.

A Family Suffocated.—Samuel Bowes of Bosse, foundry labourer, thirty-five years of age, his wife, one son eight years of age, and one daughter three years of age, have been found lying dead in bed in their house in Dundee. Gas had once been in the house, but the supply had been cut off for some time; and it is supposed there had been an escape from a pipe in the house, which had suffocated the inmates. When the door was burst open there was a strong smell of gas, and no appearance of any foul play on any of the four persons.

Contempt of Court.—On March 29, Judge Lawson, on taking his seat in the Crown Court at county Antrim Assizes, at Belfast, called on Mr. MacAleese, the registered proprietor of the *Ulster Examiner and Northern Star*. His Lordship then proceeded to pass judgment with regard to the contempt of Court committed by the publication in that journal of two articles in reference to the sentence passed on a couple of Roman Catholic rioters. He ordered Mr. MacAleese to pay a fine of £250, and be imprisoned four months.

An entranced woman died at Dundee the other day. It is believed that her disease was the result of the inhalation of gas, a large quantity of which had leaked from the pipes in the house.

Mr. Spurgeon's American Offer.—It appears from a statement made by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, that he has had a tempting offer to pay a visit to America. The following is his version of the matter:—"I will just tell you one little thing which happened to me this afternoon. I had a letter from a gentleman well known in America, giving me this offer—25,000 dollars for 25 lectures—that is, £200 for each lecture. On these terms the 25 nights would give me £5000, and in a hundred nights I should have £20,000. Besides this I should be allowed to lecture for as many more nights as I chose, so that I might, in the course of a year, be worth £40,000, and no doubt the persons who undertake this would earn ten times the amount. I have nothing to do but leave you for a year and come home with £20,000 or £40,000, while if I stay here I shall have nothing like that. What do you suppose was my answer to this offer? I wrote, 'If you were to multiply that offer by one hundred times, and again a hundred times, when I say that I cannot cross the ocean to lecture I should feel it as easy to decline as I do now, upon any subject whatever. I am a minister of the Gospel, and never lectured for money, and do not intend to do so now; and if my people cannot support me, it is a pity.' Some people would say, 'Why not go over to America, and get the money to build the college?' I shall not do so, because I would not do one thing to degrade myself nor disgrace you. I shall not make any appeal to another country to do what you can and ought to do. There are two brothers here to-night who have received offers from America. Each man can lecture as well as preach, and there is no harm in their having £500 and a month's holiday. If I were in their position I should do the same thing; but as I am, I cannot leave you. I cannot leave the College nor the Orphanage—not if my house were filled with silver and gold from top to bottom. There are two things which I should feel if I went to America. The first is that I should go, not to preach the gospel, but to lecture; and I cannot do that—not for the national debt."

The Proposed New Route to India.—The military correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Vienna writes:—The Russian press discusses very unfavourably the plan of a Euphrates Valley railway, which it endeavours to prove would have neither the commercial nor the political advantages that people in England ascribe to it. In a long dissertation on the subject Colonel Stebnitsky argues that the construction of such a line would almost be impossible, owing partly to the enormous engineering difficulties which would have to be encountered in cutting through the Cilician plateau and the mountains south of it, so as to reach the low plains of Mesopotamia, to the murderous climate in the Euphrates valley, and to the tribes of Arab robbers by which it is infested. The colonel seems to be ignorant of the fact that an eminent German engineer, Herr Pressel, who is now in the Turkish service, has already drawn up a plan for the most difficult part of the work, and that he does not consider the obstacles to be so formidable as to endanger the commercial prosperity of the line. The same writer criticises with perhaps more reason the project of Messrs. Andrew and Herbert for a line proceeding through the Euphrates Valley from Alexandretta (instead of from Scutari, according to the original proposal). This, he says, would be merely a half measure, and would have the disadvantage of necessitating a double transfer of goods from the ships in which they would have at first to be conveyed to the railway, and thence again to ships. The other English proposals for a communication with India—one by the valley of the Tigris, and the other by Erzeroum and Teheran—the colonel dismisses as impracticable. He thinks that the only really advantageous mode of establishing such a communication would be by a line passing through Russia. It would start from the Caucasian fortress of Vladikaukaz, thence proceed to Petrovsk, and skirting the western coast of the Caspian reach Baku. From Baku it would pass by Astara and Rescht (in Persia) to Teheran. (Vladikaukaz will in two years' time become the terminus of the South Russian railways, and there is no doubt that a line thence to Teheran would be most advantageous from an engineering point of view. It is very remarkable, however, that although many railways of great commercial importance are still totally wanting in European Russia, the attention of the general staff at St. Petersburg should be so persistently directed to the establishment of railway communication between the empire and Teheran, and that the project of a railway to that place from Vladikaukaz should be so warmly advocated and discussed in the Russian press. The western shores of the Caucasus are very thinly populated, and the proposed railway could not, therefore, have any commercial interest for Russia for a great many years to come.

Willow Leaf Tea.—From information furnished by the British Consul at Shanghai, it appears that the Celestials practise adulteration as glaringly as the classes in England against whose practices recent legislation has been directed. Mr. Midhurst says:—"The preparation of the willow-leaf for mixture with tea is openly practised in the villages on the Hongkew side of the Soochow Creek, and it has become an industry which claims an important share of the attention of the villages of that and other localities. The banks of the numerous creeks are planted with willow trees, the young leaves of which are collected in April and May, very much in the way that the tea leaf is gathered. The produce is then collected in heaps on the hard threshing-floors of the hamlets, and is allowed to

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Newcastle, ship, 1135 tons, Captain Le Poer Trench, from Melbourne 29th ultimo, in ballast. W. Laidley and Co., agents.

John Knox, barque, 340 tons, Captain Jenkins, from Lyttelton 26th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Oram, Miss Oram, Miss Truman, Miss Bray, Miss Dymock, Messrs. Oram, Lee, Rumph, and 3 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Hero (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Western Star, for Auckland; Glendower, for London; Western Star, for Auckland; J. S. Lane, for New Guinea.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 11.

Glendower, ship, 1192 tons, Captain De Gruchy, for London. Passengers—Mrs. De Gruchy, Miss De Gruchy, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. J. F. James.

J. S. Lane, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Chapman, for New Guinea.

Hero (s.), 851 tons, Captain Logan, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Leggie, Miss Possinkie, Mrs. P. Harris, Mrs. Tisperi, Miss M'Kay, Mrs. Stephens and 4 children, Misses Stephen (3), Mrs. Beam, Miss Butchart, Miss Walker, Miss Stanley, Messrs. F. Mailing, F. Harris, H. Martin, T. Whitson, Beam, G. Roberts, and 90 in the steerage.

City of Hobart (s.), 862 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. J. K. Dogh, Mr. C. Doyle.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 11.

Turtle, from Lake Macquarie, with 70,000 shingles, 200 fathom; Maid of Erin, from Hawkesbury, with 550 bushels maize, 1500 dozen oranges, 4 cases eggs, 1 couple poultry, 2 hides; Annie Books, from Manning River, with 420 bags maize; Hirondelle, from Wollongong, with 150 tons coal; Woniora (s.), Gem, from Newcastle, with 388 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 50 bales hay, 80 bags maize, 20 boxes soap, 55 cases meat, 30 hides, 100 sheep, 7 horses, 225 slabs tin, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 11.

Annie Books, for Manning River; Maid of Erin, for the Hawkesbury; Sea Bull, Turtle, for Lake Macquarie; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Hirondelle, Gem, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 600 bags rice, 5 packages tea, 2 packages tobacco, 3058 bags maize, 1646 cases fruit, 165 bags oysters, 190 hides, 32 cases plants, 19 bags seed, 53 ingots tin, 110 packages.

Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide, via Melbourne: 170 hides, 9 bags seed, 225 bags maize, 216 cases fruit, 31 packages.

J. S. Lane, for New Guinea: 12 packages tobacco, 2 packages tea, 3 packages spirits, 15 bags rice, 40 bags biscuits, 8 tierces beef, 40 tons coal, 50 bags corn meal, 13 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

Glendower, for London: 40 casks tin ore, 7 bales wool, 6 packages, Fraser and Co.; 113 bags copra, 1501 cases meat, 63 casks tallow, 768 hides, 2 boxes tinplates, a quantity of bones, 97 bales cotton; Rabone, Fere and Co., 4 bales leather, J. Bridge; 126 casks tallow, 1023 slabs tin 282 bales wool, 47 bales cotton, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2316 ingots 1650 cakes copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 2052 cakes 808 ingots copper, 3 casks tin ore, Lazarus and Son; 240 cakes copper, Mount Perry Co.; 60 hides, Middleton, Joseph, and Co.; 17 casks 7 hogsheads tin ore, 10 cases bones, 16 casks cocoanuts, 6 packages beeswax, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 488 ingots tin, 501 hides, 1343 ingots copper, Towns and Co.; 30 casks tallow, 534 cases meat, T. J. Skinner; 19 packages, Royal Mint; 1 package, Byrd, Adams, and Co.; 5650 bores, Owen and Bechtel, 17 bales skins, 328 bales wool, H. Austin; 61 bales wool, J. G. Francis; 165 bales wool, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 955 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 53 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 580 bales wool, 101 bales cotton, Mort and Co.; 76 bales wool, Talbot and Son; 87 bales wool, J. M'Elhone; 15 bales cotton, Allan and Co.; 10 bales rags, 8 bales cotton, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 112 tons copra, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 550 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company. Recapitulation: 3564 bales wool, 242 bales cotton, 9 bales bags, 4 bales leather, 2035 cases meat, 268 cases tallow, 1800 hogsheads treacle, 781 hides, 1023 slabs 633 ingots tin, 67 casks tin ore, 4042 cakes 6173 ingots copper, 36 casks cocoanut oil, 70 cases 21 tons bones, 5630 horns, 6 packages beeswax, 17 bales skins, 10 bales rags, a quantity of copra, and 30 packages sundries.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne: 2718 bags maize, 125 cases fruit, 10 bags cocoanuts.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 50 half-chests tea, 500 sheep, 3 casks tallow, 25 cases stout, 51 cases fruit, 36 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR BOWEN AND TOWNSVILLE.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Leichardt, this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Douro Castle, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Western Star, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR NEW HEBRIDES.—By the Zephyr, this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE Mails by the Bangalore (s.) will be closed at the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, 1873, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 6 p.m.
Late letters for London via Brindisi, 11 p.m., late fee 6d.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 9 p.m.
Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 11: Meteor, barque, 280 tons, Captain Clulow, for Fiji.

The Collaroy (s.) arrived at the wharf, from the Hunter River, at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

The ship Newcastle, one of Messrs. Green's splendid fleet, arrived yesterday from Melbourne, after a rather lengthy passage, her detention having been caused by gales from the N.E. and calms. This ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. She is bound for San Francisco, and will doubtless rapidly fill up. Messrs. W. Laidley and Co. are the agents.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, from Melbourne to this port, passed Twofold Bay at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The schooner Gipsy, hence for Twofold Bay, passed Jervis Bay yesterday, at 3 p.m.

A ship and an iron barque were off Gabo Island yesterday at 1 p.m.

The body of the unfortunate second officer of the barque Falcon has not yet been recovered. The water police have been dragging since the accident, and a diver was engaged and sent down, but the body could not be found.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 10.—Francis Henty, barque, Hurley, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Sea Gull, barque, Boord, for Adelaide, with 606 tons coal, 55 dozen brooms.

June 10.—Dandenong (s.), Lapthorn, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 300 tons coal, 110 cases oranges.

June 10.—Southern Belle, barque, M'Callum, for Adelaide, with 475 tons coal.

June 10.—William Ashore, barque, Greenwood, for Auckland, with 641 tons coal, 165 bags malze, 25 ort shafts.

June 11.—Bravo, schooner, Lindsay, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.

WALLAROO.

DEPARTURE.

May 30.—Kadina, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 1.—Nerio, from London.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

ARRIVAL.

May 25.—Grand Duchess, from Shields.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Bessemore.
Cospatrick, 1200, Kinsale.
Carisbrook-Castle.
Cathcart.
Duke of Sutherland, 1047, Lentitt.
Durham, 1256, Hastings, March 15. On bd.
Essex, 1155, Hodder, February 17. Sailed.
Forfarshire, 1242, Doughty.
Hallowe'en, 950, Watt, March 23. Sailed.
Hawksbury, Sayers.
Helen Campbell, March 1. Sailed.
Haddon Hall, Reid.
Kingsbridge.
Kaeimake, Lawson
Leicester, 1309, Caddy, March 2. Sailed.
La Hogue, Goddard.
Leander, Knight, March 20. Sailed.
Militiades, Perrett.
Melbrek, Reading.
Meiavra (s.), February 12. Sailed.
Merwanjee Framjee, 1079, Bidwell, April 12. Sailed.
Orange Grove, Lake, February 1. Sailed.
Patriarch, 1100, Pile, April 9. Sailed.
Queen of Nations, 846, Donald.
Reptilia, 668, Dawson, April 12. Sailed.
Silver Eagle.
Sir John Lawrence.
Star of the South, 665, Smith, March 4. Sailed.
Strathdon.
Surrey, Cunningham, March 29. Sailed.
Wave of Life, Perrett.
Wentworth (s.), 900, Lake, April 12. Sailed.
White Adder.
Zenobia, 1145, Hutchings, March 2. Sailed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bloomdon, March 20. Sailed.
Cicero, Monk, March 5. Sailed.
Cape Clear, Landsborough.
Cordillera, Mitchell, March 20. Sailed.
Callixene, Denneby.
Eastern Light.
Lady Dufferin, Fee, April 3. Sailed.
Tennyson, Hawkins, April 15. Sailed.

FROM MARYPORT.

Bessie Young, April 7. Sailed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bothwell Castle, 892, March 9. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Anglo-Saxon.

FROM BOSTON.

Montana, January 26. Sailed, via Melbourne.

FROM HONGKONG.

Ongoing Moon.
Marquis of Argyle, 800 tons, M'Kean.
Matilda Atheling.
Zenlero.

FROM SAIGON.

Resolution.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Mary Blair, Carson, May 13. Sailed.
Windhover, Rostie.

FROM MANILA.

Flora, April 10. Sailed.

FROM BATAVIA.

Corinne.
Farningham.

[BY EASTERN TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 10.—Cap Sing Moon, Marquis of Argyle, from Hong Kong; John Richmond, from Liverpool; Caliphia, from Fredericton, N. B.; Norfolk, from London; Maria, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Wynnd Castle, for Newcastle; Macedon (s.), for Sydney; Tamar (s.), for Launceston.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

June 11.—Ballina (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 10.—Florence, from London; Amy, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Waverley, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—Erne, from London.
June 11.—Egmont (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 10.—Bathurst (s.), for Sydney; Governor Blackall (s.) for Maryborough.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
June 11.	8:30 a.m.	S.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—JUNE 11.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normanton	SE. Dull	Rockhampton	SE. Dull
Gilbert Town	Calm. Cloudy	Maryborough	E. Fine
Etheridge	Calm. Dull	Roma	SE. Fine
Cardwell	Calm. Raining	Taroom	Calm. Cloudy
Townsville	Calm. Dull	Cape Moreton	NE., strong
Bowen	SE. Dull	Brisbane	NNE. Cloudy
Mackay	E. Cloudy	Toowoomba	E. Raining
Copperfield	NE. Cloudy	Warwick	SE. Dull
Clermont	NE. Cloudy	Goondiwindi	Calm. Dull
Gladstone	SE. Cloudy	Stanthorpe	Calm. Dull.

N. S. WALES.

	9 A.M.		3 P.M.
Tenterfield	NE. Cloudy, like rain	NE.	Showery
Casino	Calm. Cloudy	N.	Showery
Grafton	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Cloudy
Clarence Heads	NE. Cloudy, heavy sea	NE.,	fresh. Cloudy
Glen Innes	Calm. Raining	SE.	Raining
Inverell	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Showery
Port Macquarie	NW. Showery	NE.	Cloudy
West Kempsey	E. Showery	NE.	Cloudy
Armidale	W. Dull	W.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	Calm	Raining
Gunnedah	SE. Raining	SE.	Raining
Narrabri	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Showery
Wee Waa	Calm. Heavy rain	Calm.	Raining
Pilliga	Calm. Raining	SE.	Raining
Muswellbrook	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Raining
Murrurundi	W. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Singleton	SW. Raining	E.	Raining
Maitland	Calm. Showery	Calm.	Showery
Newcastle	Calm. Cloudy, no sea	S.,	light. Cloudy
Barrenjoey	SW. Showery	NW.	Raining
Windsor	S. Raining	SW.	Raining
Sydney	W. Raining	S.	Raining
South Head	SW. Raining, no sea	S.	Raining, no sea
Wollongong	SSW., Showery	SW.	Raining
Kiama	W. Raining	SW.	Raining
Jervis Bay	SW., light. Cloudy	SW.,	light. Raining
Goulburn	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Braidwood	Calm. Raining	ENE.	Cloudy
Araluen	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Showery
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	SE.	Cloudy, dull
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull	NW.	Cloudy, fine
Bombala	W. Dull	Calm.	Dull
Cooma	SW. Fine	NW.	Cloudy
Eden	SW. Dull, cloudy	S.,	light. Cloudy
Gabo Island	NW. Fine	W.,	light. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Dull, like rain	Calm.	Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Showery
Tumut	Calm. Overcast	Calm.	Raining
Kiandra	Calm. Hail, frosty	SE.	Cloudy, dull
Albury	Calm. Foggy	Calm.	Cloudy.
Mount Victoria	Calm. Raining	S.	Raining
Bathurst	SE. Raining	ESE.	Raining
Carcoar	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Hill End	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Tambaroora	W. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Mudgee	Calm. Light rain	Calm.	Raining
Guigong	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Cassilis	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Merriwa	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Coolah	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Wellington	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Dubbo	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Orange	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Forbes	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Grenfell	Calm. Raining	Calm.	Raining
Young	Calm. Dull	Calm.	Raining
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Raining
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Raining
Deniliquin	NNW. Cloudy	NE.	Fine
Hay	Calm. Cloudy	Calm.	Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	NW.	Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	NNE.	Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm.	Fine
Wentworth	SW. Fine	SW.	Dull.

VICTORIA.

		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NE., light. Fine	30·237	53·
Queenscliffe	N., light. Fine	30·30	55·
Cape Schank	N., moderate. Fine	30·06	56·
Cape Otway	NW., moderate. Cloudy	30·064	56·
Portland	NW., moderate. Clear	31·306	57·

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Guichen Bay	NE. Cloudy	30·247	56·7
Adelaide	E. Cloudy	30·158	56·
M'Donnell Bay	N by W. Cloudy		
Peake	SSW. Clear		
Alice Springs	Calm. Fine		
Daly Waters	SE. Clear		
Port Darwin	E., strong. Fine	29 980	74·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 23′ 23″ East. 19th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 1h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JUNE 10, 1873. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·220	57·7	100	N.N.W.	0	0·0	10	0·26	3·5
P.M. 3	·217	59·1	98	W.	5	0·0	10		
9	·250	57·5	100	W.	5	0·1	10		5·0
Mean ...	30·246	58·1	99 3		3	0·0	10·0		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·000.

SOLAR RADIATION THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	59·2	Sun—maximum 66·3
	Minimum	46·3	Grass—minimum 50·2

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 78·6.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 66·5.

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 11, 36·981 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1 to June 1, 37·685 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years—50·071 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distances from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only thirteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Nearest distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea, feet.	At 9 a.m.—June 11, 1873 Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
TAMWORTH	60		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	69·1	—	0
GRAFTON	23		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	80·7	47·2	0·66
NARRABRI	126		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·0	37·0	0·10
ARMIDALE	60	3278	—	51·2	87	W.	1·0	67·2	49·1	0·80
P. M'QUARIE	1		—	—	—	NW.	0·0	70·0	51·1	0·56
MURRUR'DI	96	1543	—	—	—	W.	—	83·0	56·3	0
MUS'BROOK	60	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·3	54·0	0·63
WEST M'TLD	15		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	80·0	47·0	0·28
NEWCASTLE	1	113	30·250	61·2	93	Calm.	0·0	83·3	54·3	0·17
ORANGE	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	54·2	46·2	0·80
BATHURST	90	2200	30·220	51·0	92	SE.	1·0	55·5	32·0	0·25
M. VICTORIA	61	3490	30·248	50·8	95	Calm.	0·0	53·1	45·9	0·15
WOODFORD	50	3198	30·165	53·0	—	Calm.	0·0	54·0	38·4	0·20
FORBES	176		—	55·0	—	Calm.	0·0	65·2	40·1	0
PARR'MATTA	16		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	63·2	40·1	0
SYDNEY	5	158	30·308	56·7	100	W.	1·0	63·4	53·2	0·20
W'TH'WTH	476		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	63·4	43·4	0
YOUNG	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	62·0	38·1	0
W'LONGONG	0		—	—	—	SSW.	—	63·4	53·2	0·20
GOULBURN	34	2128	30·248	47·9	91	Calm.	0·0	59·5	43·9	0·13
WAGGA	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	61·1	39·0	0
C. Sr. GEO.	0	170	30·419	55·6	80	SW.	—	—	—	0·04
QUEANBE'N	60		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	64·2	34·1	0
DENILIQUIN	267	410	30·389	52·0	92	WSW.	1·0	64·3	40·2	0
KIANDRA	68	4640	30·215	32·0	100	Calm.	0·0	—	30·2	0
COOMA	82	2627	—	—	—	S.	1·0	59·6	37·0	0
ALBURY	178	572	30·312	45·1	71	Calm.	0·0	64·4	37·2	0
EDEN	0	107	30·274	49·7	87	SW.	1·0	63·0	47·1	0

Raining at Murrurundi, Orange, Bathurst, Mount Victoria, Woodford, Forbes, and Goulburn. Showery at Port Macquarie, West Maitland, Parramatta, and Wollongong. Frosty at Kiandra and Cooma. Foggy at Albury.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 12, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	7.3	4.55	First quarter	3rd
MOON	6.24 p.m.	7.56 a.m.	Full moon	11th
MERCURY	7.24 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	Last quarter	18th
VENUS	3.54 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	New moon	25th
MARS	1.49 p.m.	2.51 a.m.		
JUPITER	11.15 a.m.	9.55 p.m.	Moon's age, 16·7 days.	
SATURN	7.57 p.m.	9.49 a.m.		

Moon.—Apogee, 2nd; Apogee, 30th; in Equator, 8th; G. S. Declination, 13th; in Equator, 18th; G. N. Declination, 25th; Perigee, 14th (midnight).

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9h. 55m.; p.m., 9h. 56m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY AMATEUR SAILING CLUB.—A handicap match for two cups will take place next Saturday afternoon. About sixteen boats have entered, and a good contest is anticipated.

THE PREVALENCE OF PERJURY.—There was only one case down for trial at the Quarter Sessions (the *Fass Courier* states), a charge of horse-stealing, which resulted in a verdict of receiving the animal, knowing it to have been stolen, and the passing of a sentence of three years in Darlinghurst gaol. But an unexpected episode took place before sentence was passed. The foreman of the jury, after delivering the verdict arrived at, stated that the jury desired him to inform the Court that they were unanimously of opinion that a witness for the defence named Cade, who it will be seen by his evidence in another column is already well known to the police, "was not a witness of truth." The Judge lent pretty strongly to the same opinion in his summing up, and the jury, by expressing the opinion they did, desired in the only manner at their command to mark their disapproval of the many instances in which transparent perjuries are permitted, without let or hindrance, to leave the Court after giving evidence. Apparently suspecting something of the kind, Cade was *non est* when wanted, and the police, by direction of the Judge, searched everywhere about the precincts of the Court-house without succeeding in his capture before the rising of the Court. A few minutes after the adjournment, a mounted constable, who had apprehended Cade near the North Yass Inn, brought him to the Court-house, when, by direction of the Judge, he was consigned to the lock-up.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMET KEROSENE, the best and cheapest oil. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanised Iron Merchants, 483, George-st., and 7, Parramatta-st.

179, PITT-STREET.—Loans negotiated on freehold and other securities. H. W. Statham.

THE NEW WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

Applications will be received by the undersigned for the Erection of a Coal Shipping Wharf at "Catherine Hill Bay" (south of Newcastle), and the Building of Coal Trucks. Particulars may be obtained from the Managing Director, Mr. THOMAS HALE, Exchange, Sydney.

WOLLONGONG MINE.

Mr. HALE requests that any ACCOUNTS connected with the Osborne Mine may be sent in for settlement by the end of the month.

EYE DISEASES and defects exclusively. Mr. Solomon, qualified Oculist and Optician, 151, Castlereagh-st.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).
CAUTION.

The Directors having learnt that SPURIOUS OIL of inferior quality has been sold for the Company's "COMET" OIL, and that the method employed for that purpose has been the use of second-hand cases of "Comet oil" brand, with second-hand tins of various brands (sometimes "Comet oil" tins), beg to caution the public that the genuine "Comet oil" is

ALWAYS PACKED IN NEW PACKAGES.

The public are requested to ask not simply for Colonial oil, but for the Company's "COMET OIL," and satisfy themselves that they obtain it with THE COMPANY'S BRAND, and IN NEW PACKAGES—as any oil offered as "Comet oil" packed otherwise is SPURIOUS.

By order of the Board.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun.

Sydney, 11th June, 1873.

COMET OIL.—NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).

The Company beg to intimate that they are again in a position to supply their Comet Oil at the old scale of prices, as follows:—

25 cases, at	2s 1d per gallon,	net cash
100 ditto,	2s 1d ditto,	less 5 per cent.
250 ditto,	2s 1d ditto,	less 10 per cent.
500 ditto,	2s 1d ditto,	less 15 per cent.
1000 ditto,	2s 1d ditto,	less 20 per cent.

JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.

Office, 251, George-street, between Margaret and Jamison streets.

J. EXTON, Tailor, 301, George-street. A large stock of the newest goods. Prices the lowest consistent with good quality.

LIMOGES CHINA, exquisite patterns, in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Sets; Toilet-ware, Fern and Engraved Glass, all kinds; Flower-stands, Vases, and Troughs, Superb Lustres, Flower Pots, Kerosene Lamps, spare revolving Cruets and Mustards. The finest exposition of novelties ever seen in the colony, ex late arrivals, at J. ISAACS and CO.'S, 420, George-street, near King-st.

FOR THE OUTGOING MAIL.—The SHARE MARKET and INVESTORS' RECORD. SYDNEY MAIL of SATURDAY next.

SHARE MARKET and INVESTORS' RECORD. SYDNEY MAIL of SATURDAY next.

MORLEY'S SILK HOSIERY. Just received.
GENTLEMEN'S Black and Pearl Silk HALF-HOSE
GENTLEMEN'S Pearl Silk HOSE
LADIES' Pearl Silk HOSE, extra long.
S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

THE attempt at establishing a tramway in the city of Sydney was so violently opposed that the Government only made feeble efforts to preserve it. Doubtless the construction was defective, and in some respects absurd. There were violent joltings on the line quite unnecessary with good workmanship. There were other reasons doubtless which induced the discouragement. The street where the line was laid was too narrow for the convenience of locomotion. The shopkeepers were annoyed, and pedestrians were obstructed in those parts of the street where there was a frequent accumulation of traffic. There was a desire therefore to get rid of a present inconvenience without any great regard to the ultimate effect of abandoning a grand improvement now adopted all over London, as well as in every city of America. The Americans have indeed established tram-carriages of the highest utility, both in the organization of the service and the build of the conveyances. Every part of San Francisco, for instance, is traversed by them. There is complete convenience for entrance and exit. The conductors are all men. They sell packets of tickets, sixteen in number, divided into fours. The conductor carries an instrument of the exact, size by means of which he cuts off a ticket from the packet presented by the passenger, without causing delay. The traveller expresses his wishes by the ringing of a bell. The dimensions of the carriage enable him to pass in and out without obstruction. By an understanding with the proprietors, tickets have a universal circulation from one end of the city to another, and are exchanged at certain times of settling. There is no money therefore required to be handled, and all danger of peculation is set aside. The cars pass round the curves with great facilities, and they do not in any way interrupt the general traffic of the streets. All carriages are constructed on the same scale, so that of whatever kind they can be transferred from the common road to the rail, which is generally used for ordinary traffic. Of course the private carriage has to give place to the public vehicle.

The great advantage of these roads is their safety. A passage by a common 'bus in one of our large suburbs is certainly an adventurous affair. Whoever will traverse George-street or Pitt-street when the offices discharge their inmates will wonder often how they manage to get home. The drivers need to be sober men, and the passengers capable of making a spring on occasions for all to feel satisfied that they are safe.

The practice of America, however, has been followed by the example of London, where streets are narrower and traffic more concentrated. For a time the same prejudice prevailed in London which put down tram-carriages in Sydney. This, however, is completely overcome, and the passengers are reckoned now by thousands. In a late letter of our correspondent, JOHN PLUMMER, the prevalence of this conveyance is strongly marked, and from its cheapness seems to be heartily patronised by the working classes. It is asserted that the money collected on holidays from those who go short distances is something wonderful. Pedestrians are almost outnumbered by those who travel by these cheap conveyances. Such is the statement by the last mail. Allowing for any exaggeration, it still indicates a mighty change, and must inevitably lead to imitation in every community but our own.

The science of road-making is cultivated by the most eminent engineers, and new experiments are therefore often tried. Roads have been constructed by stones in blocks and in morsels, with iron in squares and in lines. They have been made of wood in the old American corduroy shape; and highly finished joinery has also had its day in road-making. Forms of composition are now extensively used, by which roads perfectly level and warranted to last for many years entirely cure the rattle and noise of former times, and enable the vehicle to pass almost in silence. Where the streets are tolerably level these improvements are very effective, although of course there are some persons who are scarcely reconciled to them.

In a new country like this, indeed, the traveller must accept his lot with patience. Many have had to suffer the experience of the GOVERNOR, in his recent peregrinations with Mr. LLOYD, in which he informs us they spent several leagues in the most eccentric and violent gesticulations—a mixture between an eastern salaam and a pugilistic encounter. The CHIEF JUSTICE repeated a similar experience in going to open a Circuit Court in a new district.

There are few things that remain so long in general neglect as the highways, which men have traversed sometimes for centuries. The description of very recent times is the most lamentable record of human absurdity. How many still remember passing over our streets by frequented ways to their daily business, when they only had the choice between a dear ride and a breakdown, and a walk over stepping stones of uneven construction left by accident in their way. How long did it take before the genius of the city discovered that it would be easier to cover the path than to sweep it! The time, no doubt, will come when every inch of a perfect street will be protected in the interest of the shopkeeper as well as the purchaser. It will then be found that society has saved an incalculable expense in the preservation of clothing, of horseflesh, of wheels and axletrees, and all the other things which contribute to the comfort and safety of life. There are considerations which sometimes hinder improvements—the vested interest of the capitalist, and the employment of the poor man. Fortunately, the adoption of tramways will only slightly affect either. If, however, we blunder in construction, choose narrow streets, and neglect all the lights of experience, we shall find these and all other attempted improvements turn out a nuisance. Nor is it necessary to make a change all at once. The instruction of the eye is always the most effective, and "to see," says the adage, "is to believe." A short length over a well-frequented road was the first line adopted in London. The drivers were extremely angry at the innovation, and the tramway was a subject of grim jokes which had popularity, and probably will be remembered when the jokers have all disappeared. The first process of change is never welcome to the bulk of mankind; and whether it is a hackney coachman or a Tory peer, the reasoning is much the same, allowing for differences of dialect. The famous Lord Chancellor ELDON, for example, would have produced an argument against tramways as strenuous as ever he invented against a reform of Chancery. Unfortunately, prejudiced men have now hardly fair play, for scarcely have they produced a specious objection when, by the progress of events, it is carried out of sight.

THE Select Committee on Telegraphs naturally directed its attention to the cost of European telegrams, and the possibility of reducing it. Out of the £9 11s. 6d. which is charged for a minimum message, it appears from Mr. CRACKNELL'S evidence that New South Wales receives 5s., South Australia 20s., the British-Australian Company £3 15s. 2d., the Dutch Government 4s., the Extension Company £1 13s. 2d., the Indian Government 8s. 6d., and the Eastern Telegraph Company £2 5s. 8d. It will be seen that the heavy part of the charge is that made by the British-Australian Company, and it is here therefore that there is the greatest possibility of reduction. At the same time we have only two modes of reasoning with a company—the one is to convince them that a lower tariff would increase the profit, and the other is to offer a guarantee in the shape of a subsidy. We must remember that though for many years the Colonial Governments negotiated with different parties about cable subsidies, that at last the immense boon of telegraphic communication was given to us without any cost to the Government at all and by the unaided enterprise of British capitalists. The speculation was a hazardous one, and the annual value of the Australian messages was very largely a matter of conjecture. Capitalists who go into great risks naturally look for corresponding profits, and as they have no certain monopoly they are hardly to be blamed for trying to make the most out of their investment while they can. On the whole we have a great deal more for which to thank the company than to blame it. At the same time we think there is now sufficient evidence as to the stability and growth of the Australian business to justify the company in reducing the rate of charge, and an experiment in that direction could do no harm. The present annual value of the messages is said to be about £80,000. It is almost certain that even at present rates the business will steadily increase, while a reduction would be sure to give it a great stimulus. The high charge leads to a great deal of "packing," that is, the use of a cipher, by which a simple word stands for a whole sentence, and of course all cipher messages are more liable to misapprehension than where the words used make sense; and a lower charge would very probably lead to a diminished use of cipher. Even if it did not, the number of messages would certainly be increased; and, as the company's staff is adequate to much more work, the expense would not be appreciably augmented. Our Adelaide telegram in Monday's paper stated that the overland line was overworked. If this refers to the officers at the different stations their number must be increased—if to the capacity of the wire, it must be duplicated; but we have never heard that the cable is incapable of transmitting more than its present quantity of work. The recent intelligence from England informs us that a considerable amalgamation has taken place amongst telegraphic companies, and the British-Australian line will simply be a section belonging to a large and powerful company. It is quite probable that this company may find it to its interest to lower the tariff till the cable is put to its full work

CHARITIES COMMISSION.—It will be seen by advertisement that the members of this Commission, before closing their inquiry into the Sydney Infirmary, express their willingness to receive further evidence from persons who wish to be examined in reference to that institution. Persons desiring to give evidence are requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, and to state the subjects on which they can afford information.

POWDER MAGAZINES IN REEFING DISTRICTS.—The evidence brought forward at the Police Court, on Saturday (observes the *Albury Banner*), in the case of Messrs. T. B. Mate and Co., who were fined for having on their premises a quantity of gunpowder in excess of the amount allowed by law, tends to show the necessity that exists for the erection of a powder magazine in the municipality. It was proved that gunpowder was frequently sold in quantities over the two cwt. which a dealer is allowed to keep on his premises, and it was also shown that the railway authorities refuse to convey a less quantity by train than four cwt. The law, as it now stands, therefore, practically prohibits a person, in a locality where there is no powder magazine, dealing in blasting powder at all; as, unless he evade the statute, he cannot keep on hand a supply sufficient to meet the wants of his customers. This is manifestly unjust. We do not mean to say that the conditions under which the sale of so dangerous a substance is permitted should be made less strict, but we do say that a great hardship is inflicted on the traders of this district by the Government neglecting to provide such proper places for the storage of the powder as would enable a man to keep within the law without injuring his business. A powder magazine is necessary in any township forming the centre of a mining population. Quartz reefing is now being prosecuted to a large extent in the district, and within a radius in some directions of 50 miles, the miners have to come to Albury for their powder and fuse. In a claim of any size, two cwt. of powder would scarcely be a month's supply. How then can the quantity named be considered anything like a proper stock for a dealer in the article? There is no doubt that, as we have said, the sale of gunpowder should be hedged in with all proper precautions, and two cwt. is certainly quite as much as any one should be permitted to store in the heart of a town; but at the same time accommodation should be afforded by the Government to enable persons to carry on their business without unnecessary restrictions as to the extent of their operations.

A SHEPHERD ARTIST.—The *Armidale Express* mentions that a Mr. Haynes, a shepherd, is engaged in carving a myall square frame, intended to receive a portrait of the late Mr. C. W. Marsh. The frame has been cut out of one piece of wood, and, from the trouble Haynes intends to bestow on it, it will be, when it leaves his hands, both an interesting and valuable piece of artistic work. If Mr. Haynes were to turn his attention to the illustration of colonial historical events on medallions, and forward some specimens to Sydney, we (*Express*) believe that orders would pour in thickly upon him. As much as £5 has been offered for one of his stock whip handles. We are informed that so great is Mr. Haynes's power of conception, as well as execution, that he can depict almost any subject, however crowded with figures, when it has been suggested to him.

THE LATE TIN-KETTLING CASE AT WALLERAWANG.—At the Bathurst Quarter Sessions on Friday last (as reported in the *Times*), Denis Murphy (on bail) was arraigned for shooting one Samuel M'Andrews, on the 3rd May last, at Wallerawang, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Murphy, who was without legal advice, pleaded guilty. He admitted firing the gun and wounding the "child," but said that he did not intend to do him any harm. The prisoner went into a statement as to the circumstances under which M'Andrews had been shot, detailing the facts as they occurred. He mentioned that he lived three-quarters of a mile from the public road, and the night after his daughter was married, the boy, in company with two or three men, came and annoyed him by rattling bullock bells and tin cans. He warned them to go away, but they refused to do so until they had been supplied with grog, or "Harry"—the newly married man—came out; and as they continued to provoke him, he got a gun and fired into the middle of them. It was well known that he conducted himself quietly and peaceably, and would rather serve a man than do him an injury. He had been in the army for many years, having obtained a medal for his services, and never before had been placed in such a position as he now occupied. He was exceedingly sorry for having wounded the boy, but it was a fact that he did wound him, and he could only throw himself on his Honor's mercy, trusting that the punishment would not be greater than the circumstances of the case merited. The Crown Prosecutor, in addressing his Honor, remarked that the offence had been largely aggravated by the conduct of the young men who had gone to the house of the prisoner on the evening in question. None but ruffians would have been guilty of such behaviour as they exhibited—certainly no persons calling themselves men, and this sort of conduct should be put down by the strong arm of the law. After some further remarks, the learned gentleman asked his Honor to be as lenient as possible with the prisoner, intimating that there was another case against him of wounding one of M'Andrew's companions, but that he did not intend to proceed with it. His Honor said he would read over the depositions in the case, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded.

WHAT PUNISHMENT IS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR HANGING.—The abolition of the punishment of death has occupied the attention of many conscientious and philanthropic persons. Their alternative is imprisonment for life. On this subject the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes:—"It might be as well in these days to invite the ruffianly classes to suggest some method of punishment less objectionable to themselves and their admirers than hanging, yet equally efficacious in attaining the desired object of their removal from society. The *Nation*, speaking of the prevalence of murder in New York, and the exceeding difficulty of getting anybody brought to justice for it, urges upon the opponents of capital punishment the necessity of providing a substitute for it before they do anything more to distract the public mind about it. They have thus far confined themselves to denouncing it as unwarrantable, cruel, and ineffective: but this is simply demagogue's work. The reformer is bound to go further, and when he declaims against one form of punishment, provided he believes in punishment at all, to say what he proposes to put in its place, and to give his reasons for thinking the substitute would be efficacious. The result of their labours in New York, and the only result to be seen, is the creation of a mental and moral confusion about the crime of murder, which has not only transferred popular sympathy from the victim and his family to the murderer and his family, and has made it all but impossible to get juries to convict in capital cases, but has also rendered the public indifferent and blind to the importance of regular and efficient judicial procedure, or healthy and rational judicial habits. There is not, as the *Nation* points out, really such a punishment as imprisonment for life in any of the States of the Union; any one, therefore, who maintains that a murderer whose sentence is commuted to 'imprisonment for life' will be shut up in gaol for the remainder of his days, is either deceived himself or is trying to deceive others. The average duration of a life sentence in Massachusetts, in which prison management is perhaps better than in any other State in the Union, is seven years. The average period of servitude for persons under life sentences in New York is six years and six months. In other words, when a man is sent to gaol for life in New York State he has over 63 chances in 100 of liberation within seven years. This experience is very much that of all the States. In Massachusetts 50 per cent. of the life prisoners are pardoned; in Pennsylvania 73½ per cent. of the whole number imprisoned for all periods; in Ohio 40 per cent. of the life prisoners; in Wisconsin 33 per cent. In short, imprisonment for life is in all intents and purposes an unknown punishment in the United States, and the machinery for inflicting it does not exist."

SYDNEY CATHEDRAL.—The Melbourne *Argus* says—"A stained glass window, which has many elegant features, has been made by Messrs. Ferguson and Urie, of Hotham, for the Church of England Cathedral of Sydney. The window is to be placed in the clerestory as a memorial of the widow of the late Mr. Justice Stephen. The principal figures represented are Faith, Hope, and Charity, with the last in the middle, Hope has her hand upon the anchor, and Faith carries the Bible and the Cross. The tracery of the window shows the lamb, and the pelican feeding its young. The window is most to be admired for the harmony of the colouring and the softness of the tone. A good general effect has been produced. The drapery on the figures has been exceedingly well done, and is somewhat in advance of the expression upon the faces. The letters underneath the figures state that the window is erected in memory of Mary Ann Stephen, widow of John Stephen, puisne Judge, who died in Sydney on the 1st of January, 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years. It is erected by her children. The height of it is 12 feet."

RIFLE SHOOTING.—On Saturday, the 31st May, the second of a series of matches between Nos. 5 and 2 companies S. B. V. R., came off, No. 5 winning by 23 points. The shooting was very indifferent, the only good score being made by sergeant Linsley, of No. 2, who made 49. The afternoon was dull; wind from N.W. Before the competitors reached 600 yards it was sundown, so that shooting at that (the most difficult) range was all guesswork. There have lately been very great improvements effected on the rifle range, thanks to the indefatigable secretary, Lieutenant Cooper; but it was generally remarked during the progress of the match that now, as the targets are so close together, it would be an additional improvement if boards, with numbers to correspond with similar ones at the firing point, were kept permanently fixed near or over the targets. The match was made for twelve men aside, but members failed to put in an appearance, and it had to be fired with eleven men. Sergeant Linsley, of No. 2, was top scorer with 49 points, and corporal Lynch stop scorer for No. 5 with 44 points. The conditions were as usual. The following are the scores:—

No. 5 COMPANY.

	200.	500.	600.	Total.
Corporal Lynch...	17	17	10	44
Private Bushelle	16	12	13	41
Corporal Evans...	17	15	11	43
Ensign D'Arletta	19	16	8	43
Private Rice	16	16	10	42
Sergeant Griffiths	18	17	8	43
Hickson ...	15	9	13	37
Private Geary ...	18	17	3	37
Sergeant Hardy...	18	14	5	37
Q.-M.-S. Puckett	14	12	9	35
Corpl. Parkinson	13	8	9	34
Total ...				426

No. 2 COMPANY.

	200.	500.	600.	Total.
Sergeant Linsley	18	18	13	49
Baxter	17	16	10	43
Private Watson ...	18	13	11	41
Chamberlain	17	6	14	40
Douglass ...	16	12	10	38
Lieut. Cavanagh	11	14	11	36
Private Oakes ...	18	13	6	34
Dabries ...	16	13	6	35
Sergt. Anderson...	14	9	8	31
Private Douglass	17	5	8	30
M'Cree ...	13	9	5	27
Total ...				401

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RACING IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE Grand Prix du Paris was run for yesterday, and was won by M. Le Feore's Bayard. Flageolet finished second, beating Mr. Merry's Doncaster (3)—the winner of the recent Derby.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Escort arrived at Ravenswood, from Charters Towers, yesterday, with 6912 ounces. It takes from Ravenswood to Townsville 2892 ounces additional.

Heavy rains fell at Ravenswood two days last week.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Treasurer laid on the table of the Assembly the new mail contract, and explained its provisions. The vessels are to call at Glenelg, and also at Queenscliff, to land the Western mails. There is a penalty of £100 per day, for delays, and a premium of £50 per day for arrival before contract time. The mail arriving here January 13th goes on to Sydney as usual, but not afterwards.

Mr. Langton stated that he opened negotiations with a colonial company, and promised to give them a preference, but their offer was not within thousands of pounds of that made by the P. and O. Co.

It is likely New Zealand will join in the service, and that Victoria will assist in the Pacific service. It is anticipated that all the colonies will ultimately join, as every facility will be given.

Mr. M'Bain has promised to bring the Galle Mail contract before the Assembly again next week.

The Estimates have been laid on the table. They contain an item of £485,000 for education; a large sum for parks and gardens.

Mining on Private Property, Postal, and Life Assurance Bills have passed the Assembly.

Instructions to Naval commanders in kidnapping cases have been received from England.

There are 115 applications for the office of secretary to the Melbourne Athenæum.

Mr. Mitchell, grocer, has become insolvent, with liabilities about £10,000.

There has been a large sale of tobaccos at good prices. 491 packages of wheat sold at 6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.; 10,000 bushels of maize at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

Mrs. Dal. Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report 700 head of cattle forward. Quality good to prime. There was a brisk demand, prime realizing 26s. per 100 lbs.; medium, 23s.; best bullocks, £12 to £13; medium, £10 to £11; inferior, £8. 12,000 sheep penned, which met a brisk sale: 60-lb. wethers, well-woolled, 16s. 6d.; 50-lb. wethers, 14s.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report 12,000 sheep yarded. Prices rather higher for good. We sold 51,000 fat wethers from Darling Downs, delivered near Menindee. 1100 cattle entered; part sold to-day, at 15s. advance.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report prime cattle up 20s. 12,000 sheep yarded; best sell at a slight advance, others unaltered.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report:—Fat Sheep: 55-lb. wethers, 15s.; others in proportion. We sold 3000, from Riverina, at 15s. Fat Cattle: Prime beef, quite 25s. per 100 lbs. We sold 121, from Gippsland, averaging £10 3s. 6d.; various other lots, amounting to 80 head, at above quotations. We have sold Messrs. Francis and Martin's Burrangong station, Lachlan and Wellington district, with 120,000 sheep and 1500 cattle, to Mrs. Thomas Edols and Co.

ARRIVED.—Norfolk, from London; Marquis of Argyle and Capsingmoon, from Hongkong.

The Tararua (s.), from New Zealand, is coming up the Bay.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Flodden, barque, from Mauritius; Brewster, American brigantine, from Calcutta; Montana, American barque, from Boston; Derwent, from Launceston.

HOBART TOWN.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

An Adelaide company has been formed to work the cannel coal mines, and a Victorian company has opened a mine at Spring Bay.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Government received the following telegram from Port Darwin to-day:—"The Gothenburg sailed at 6 o'clock this morning. Mr. Reynolds is aboard. Schooner Kathleen capsised off Point Emery. Four men were drowned, and three were saved. She was overloaded with machinery for Southport."

There have been sales of wheat to-day at 6s., and the market is firm. Country flour sold at £13.

Flooring boards 16s. 8d. per 100.

SAILED.—Birchgrove, for Port Darwin.

STICKING-UP.—NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday night, 2nd instant, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. James Veitch, son of Mrs. Veitch, storekeeper, of Mogo, was (says the *Examiner*) on his way home from Moruya on horseback, driving before him a pack horse, and when about three miles from Mogo, between Kelly's selection and Jerrymaddrs bridge, two men jumped into the road between the horse he was riding and the pack horse, and ordered him summarily to stand. They stood before his horse, and of course stopped the way. Not knowing what to make of it, he inquired what they meant. He received for answer, "Your money or your life." One of the men then started down the road after the pack horse, but unable readily to overtake it, the man who was detaining Mr. Veitch turned round to call his mate. At that moment, whilst the man's head was turned, Mr. Veitch saw his opportunity, and, using his spurs, his horse jumped off at once, and got past the would-be robber. Mr. Veitch then heard the report of a pistol, but continued galloping on until he reached home. Afterwards, on examination, a bullet-hole was found in one of his coat flaps. It was an alpaca coat, and no doubt the sudden start of the horse would cause the thin coat-flaps to fly open, hence it is supposed the shot was intended for the horse, but in the darkness the scoundrel missed his aim. A great deal of gold had been got at Mogo on the previous week. This was generally known, and it was also known that Mr. Veitch is in the habit of selling his gold at Moruya, and on his return on Monday it was reasonable to suppose he would be carrying back a considerable amount of ready money. In this the theives would have erred, as Mr. Veitch left the money at Moruya. On Tuesday morning information was sent to sergeant Hitch and he at once proceeded to Mogo. The police are still pursuing their investigations. The men, it appears, had two horses tied up in the bush, close to the road, but owing to the darkness when the attempt occurred, neither horses nor the features of the men could be distinctly seen. No doubt they thought to make a tolerable haul; they were, however, disappointed and would have been, even if they had searched Mr. Veitch.

FATAL HORSE ACCIDENT.—The *Manaro Mercury* reports that on Sunday week, an accident occurred near Holt's Flat to a young man named Barber, which proved fatal. It appears that on the day mentioned, the deceased (who was in the employ of Mr. Harper, surveyor) and whose duty it was to look after the horses belonging to the camp, mounted a horse at his mother's place, the said horse never having been properly mounted, and about a mile from the camp Barber was run against a tree and dashed to the ground, fracturing the poor fellow's spine. The deceased lingered (but without pain) until the Wednesday morning.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD'S CONCERT.—Madame Arabella Goddard has announced that to-morrow evening she will give her second grand concert in Australia, in the Masonic Hall, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Robinson. She will play a solo ("Masaniello") arranged expressly for her by Thalberg; an andante and allegretto from the sonata "Ne plus ultra," with "Life let us cherish" (Weelf); and Thalberg's "Last Rose of Summer." There will, no doubt, be a large and appreciative assembly to listen to the performance of the most distinguished pianist of the age. The other items on the well-arranged programme consist of songs, an aria and a trio by Mrs. Smythe, Miss Christian, and Mr. Andrew Fairfax.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.

THE second sitting of the fourth session of the Anglican Synod was held yesterday, in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street. The Bishop of Sydney presided. Prayers having been said,

The minutes of the former meeting were read by the Rev. A. H. PALMER, and confirmed.

QUESTIONS.

Rev. J. H. ROWSELL asked,—"How is it that a fresh election was not ordered to this Synod for the parish of Dapto, in the room of Mr. W. A. Simpson, whose resignation was reported last session?"

The PRESIDENT was afraid that there had been some neglect in this matter. The oversight should be remedied in the future.

Rev. Canon HULTON S. KING asked,—"1. In the event of the formation of a Superannuation Fund, is it probable that any part of the income derivable from the estate of the late Thomas Moore, Esq., could be applied in aid of such fund? 2. Seeing that the important provisions of the seventh section of the 'presentation ordinance' cannot be carried out, is it your lordship's opinion that the said ordinance is null and void?"

The PRESIDENT replied:—1. He was not able to answer the question without consulting with his co-trustees. 2. He denied that the 'presentation ordinance' could not be carried out; and it was his opinion that the first ordinance was not null and void.

PANEL OF TRIERS.

The DEAN OF SYDNEY said that, according to the Tribunal ordinance, it was necessary to elect a panel of triers to carry out the provisions of that ordinance. From this panel would be constituted a tribunal for the purpose of trying any clergyman who might be charged with any ecclesiastical offence. There were one or two vacancies through death and resignation, and he regretted that the Rev. Canon Allwood wished to withdraw, and we must all regret that his advancing years had deprived us of his judicious advice, from which we had all derived so much advantage. (Applause.) He moved,—"That the panel of triers consist of the following: The Rev. Canons Vidal, O'Reilly, R. L. King, H. S. King; the Revs. E. Rogers, T. C. Ewing, G. King, H. A. Palmer, C. F. Gurnsey, S. Mitchell, W. J. Gunther, and Thomas Haydon; and Messrs. W. Barker, R. Jones, G. King, M. Metcalfe, A. Stuart, J. G. L. Innes, W. J. Foster, S. H. Stephen, W. Lumsdaine, G. T. Clarke, G. H. Deffell, and E. Knox."

The motion was agreed to.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

The Dean of SYDNEY moved, "That the Rev. W. J. Gunther be elected a clerical representative to the Provincial Synod of New South Wales, in the place of the Rev. Canon Smith."

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Dean of SYDNEY moved,—"That Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Mr. T. H. Jacques, Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Rev. Thomas Haydon, and Rev. A. H. Palmer be elected members of the Standing Committee, in the place of the late Mr. M. C. Stephen, Rev. Canons Allwood, Vidal, and Smith, and Mr. S. Smith."

The PRESIDENT said that it was with very great reluctance that he had accepted the resignation of the Rev. Canon Allwood. Mr. Allwood's resignation had been enforced by the circumstances in which he found himself placed—circumstances of great weakness and occasional suffering. No one had better reason than he to appreciate the kindly advice and wisdom of the Rev. Canon Allwood's counsels.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON moved,—"That this Synod is of opinion, that it will be expedient for the Bishop, at the expiration of the present Synod, to invite the members of the then existing Standing Committee to continue their services as a Provisional Standing Committee, until the day following the meeting of a new Synod, or the earlier appointment of a Standing Committee by such Synod, and respectfully requests the Bishop to adopt such course if he shall so see fit." The present Synod would soon terminate, and it was necessary to provide for the carrying on of the business of the diocese between this session of Synod and the next.

The resolution was carried.

CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

Mr. RICHARD JONES moved, "That Mr. John C. Raymond be elected a lay member of the Cathedral Chapter, in place of the Hon. T. W. Smart, absent from the colony."

The Rev. Canon VIDAL moved,—"That Mr. Robert Guy be elected a lay member of the Cathedral Chapter, in the room of Mr. Smart, whose seat has been declared vacant."

In reply to Mr. BARKER,

The PRESIDENT said that the vacancy had been reported by the secretary of the Chapter.

The motion of the Rev. Canon Vidal was negatived, and that of Mr. Richard Jones was carried.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Rev. Dr. BARRY moved for leave to bring in an ordinance to regulate the building of new churches, their sites, and the bounds and sub-division of parishes. As they had been assured by the Bishop that we had now churches nearly sufficient for our population, and consequently the time had come for the adoption of some such ordinance as this, for regulating the future erection of churches, and the division of parishes to meet the wants of the people.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the ordinance was brought in and read a first time.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

Mr. LUMSDAINE moved,—"That, as certain disabilities under the 'Act of Uniformity" (14 Charles II., chapter 4), have been removed by an Act of Imperial Parliament, which Act extends in its application to the Church in this colony, the clergy in the diocese of Sydney may, with the Bishop's consent, and subject to his Lordship's directions, avail themselves on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, and Ascension Day, of the provisions of the 'Act of Uniformity Amendment Act.'"

Mr. STUART wished to know what would be the effect of the present motion if carried, as neither mover nor seconder had offered any explanation.

Captain SADLEIR offered similar remarks. It could hardly be expected that they should vote for a motion about which they knew nothing.

The PRESIDENT said that the Uniformity Amendment Act had been published in the *Churchman*, and the only effect of it was to allow clergymen to use shortened services on week days, and this could be done without the interference of the Synod. It would be better to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

THE ABSOLUTION.

Dr. CLARKE moved,—"That this Synod respectfully requests that the Lord Bishop do take such steps as may be necessary that the Absolution in the Morning and Evening Church Services be pronounced by persons in Deacons' Orders, as well as is now done by persons in Priests' Orders." He had been induced to bring this forward in consequence of what had taken place in the Irish Synod, where a similar motion to this was approved by a large majority, but was not carried, because it required a vote of two-thirds for that purpose. Referring to the early history of the Church, he pointed out that they had the record of deacons having done so in those days.

Mr. INNES rose to order, as the motion was opposed to the 27th article of the Constitution, which declared that there should be no alteration in the articles, liturgy, or formularies of the Church.

The PRESIDENT thought the motion in order, as there was no law to prevent deacons from reading the absolution, though certainly the practice was they should not.

Dr. CLARKE continued his remarks, disclaiming all intention to interfere in any way with the liturgy of the Church.

The motion was not seconded, and consequently fell to the ground.

CONFIRMATION OF BISHOPS.

Mr. A. GORDON moved the second reading of ordinance for accepting and adopting a certain determination of the General Synod, intituled "Rules for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops, and for the Election of Primates." The object of the motion was to adopt in the diocese the rules which had been carried at the General Synod, this being the best mode of bringing the action of the two Synods into conformity with each other.

Rev. N. WOOD thought they could not then appoint a primate without first throwing off their allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the Primate. In addition to this, no mere decree of convocation was at all binding on the conscience unless it had received the approbation of the Sovereign.

Captain SADLEIR said that the Queen did not assume any supremacy over the Church here. He explained how bishops were nominated in early days, and the changes which had occurred up to the present time, until now the Church had been set free from the State in this colony, and was quite sufficient in herself to meet all her own requirements.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER was entirely opposed to the adoption of this ordinance, and thought there were matters which had altogether escaped notice. He contended first that the ordinance had no applicability to the circumstances of this diocese; or if it had, it was most unjust and inequitable in regard to it. If it had no applicability, then there was no reason for adopting it. And then the dissent of this diocese would not affect the other dioceses, since it could be made to apply to those who chose to adopt it. His objection was to the third clause of the Determination,—"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the primacy, the bishops constituting the House of Bishops shall elect one of their own number to be the primate." By this it was not only rendered impossible that Sydney should be the place of the next primate, but it also provided that of all the Australian dioceses Sydney should be the only one that would not have a voice in the election of the next primate. If it were considered desirable for the benefit of the Church that the primacy should be removed from Sydney, then no doubt they ought to yield to that which was for the general good; but they certainly ought not to pass a law which would make it impossible for Sydney to be the seat of the primacy, since the House of Bishops would go to the election of primate at a time when Sydney would have no bishop there to represent her. Seeing this, he thought the Chancellor should not press this ordinance on until some amendment had been made in the clause he had pointed out. He allowed that it had been an omission, was an error, and that it had not been purposely committed; at the same time it ought to be remedied before they were asked to endorse it. They had no power of amendment, as they must either adopt or reject the rules; and it would therefore be better to leave it to be amended by the General Synod, before adopting it. He concluded by moving the previous question.

The Rev. H. S. KING craved the indulgence of the Synod while he offered some further observations in furtherance of the view he insisted upon. All that he desired to do was to call the attention of the Synod to the proceedings at the General Synod which fully established the argument of the gentleman who had just sat down. He read from the published reports of the debate on the subject.

Mr. E. W. CAMERON was clearly of opinion that the General Synod had, accidentally no doubt, been guilty of a great oversight, and he thought it did not behove this Synod to accept the great injustice which would be done to it, however inadvertently.

The Rev. Mr. GARNSEY had intended to vote for this ordinance; but after what had been said by Mr. Foster (and he had not been contradicted), he could not do so. He felt that advantage could be taken of this ordinance to inflict a great injury upon the diocese.

The Rev. Mr. MORAN thought that, in the event of a vacancy of the see of Sydney occurring, the primacy would be removed to Victoria or some other colony. He could not vote for it.

The Rev. G. H. MORETON said that it appeared to him, if we allowed this ordinance to pass, we should be doing a great injustice to this diocese in depriving it of any voice in the election of the future primate. Unless he heard some explanation from the Chancellor he should have to vote for the previous question.

The Rev. A. H. PALMER thought that the election of primate could not be proceeded with until any vacancy in the House of Bishops was filled up.

Mr. STUART expected that this ordinance would have passed without opposition. He was a member of the select committee which drew up the draft report, which, however, had been considerably altered. The tenor of the third clause, as first proposed, was, that the primate should remain in the see of Sydney, which was the mother of all the other dioceses. It was, however, felt that to insist on this point would be to introduce fundamental differences in the diocese. Circumstances might demand that there should be a primate at once, while other circumstances might prevent the immediate election of a bishop to the vacancy then occurring. The difficulty raised here was met by the thirteenth constitution of the General Synod, which was to this effect:—In the case of death or incapacity of any primate, the functions of such primate shall be exercised by the senior bishop of the diocese hereinbefore mentioned. No difficulty could, therefore, arise; and he hoped that the constitution would be adopted.

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN thought that the clause referred to might remove one difficulty—that of the notice being required to be given to the primate; but still there were other difficulties still in the road. This was a province, and when we lost our bishop we lost our metropolitan, and thus notice would be required to be given to a person who did not exist. Then, again, there was nothing in the ordinance to prevent the bishops from going to the election of primate, if they thought proper, before the Bishop of Sydney was elected.

The PRESIDENT said there would be no election of primate without the bench of bishops being full. There had been no intention to steal a march upon Sydney, and never would be unless they had a very different style of persons as bishops to what they had now.

Mr. A. GORDON believed that the objections of Mr. Foster had been fully answered by Mr. Stuart. The senior bishop would be the better man to carry on the business of the primate until there had been an election of a bishop for Sydney. It would only be after that that they would go on to the election of a primate, when the House of Bishops was complete. They could not take advantage of Sydney, because they could not act as a House of Bishops until their number was complete. The ordinance had been carried through the General Synod in perfect good faith, and he called upon this Synod to support it.

The previous question was put, "That this question be now put" was carried in the affirmative by 24 to 17, and the second reading was carried by 24 to 16.

The Synod adjourned to half-past 3 this day.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LONGMUIR.

Messrs. Mitchell and Co.	..	..	£2 2 0
Captain Edwards	..	..	0 10 6
Captain Shoobert	..	..	0 10 6
Mr. Walter Lamb	..	..	2 2 0
Mr. J. T. Monro	..	..	1 1 0
Mr. T. A. Dibbs	..	..	2 2 0
Mr. F. G. Monro	..	..	2 2 0
Mr. John T. Neale	..	..	1 0 0
Mr. J. S. Moreton Dixon	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Bode ..	..	..	1 0 0
Mr. Sloper Cox	..	..	1 0 0
Mr. Louis Cohen	..	..	0 10 6
Mr. W. H. Hidas	..	..	1 0 0

JOHN FAIRFAX, Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle.

A. CHANDLER AND CO.—At 65, New Pitt-street, at 11, Office Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At 16, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.; at Woollet's Repository, at 2, Cab, Horses, Harness.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Felt Carpetings, Blankets, Greys, Flannels, Prints, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 10, Milch Cows, Calves, &c; at 11.30, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, Calves, &c.; at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, &c.

S. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Tinplates, Screws, Cotton Waste, Kerosene, Lampware, &c.; at the Grafton Wharf, at 2, Damaged Wheat.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Wethers; at their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 11, Leather.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather; at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

THE VICTORIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The *Argus* of Saturday says:—The Victorian Rifle Association have requested the Treasurer to increase the sum annually granted them by the Government from £600 to £1000. They represented that they had recently expended a large sum upon permanent improvements in connection with the ranges, targets, and butts, while the prizes at the last Association Matches, and other expenses, had severely taxed their resources. The Intercolonial Match, which had been arranged with the New South Wales Volunteers, would also considerably increase their expenses. Mr. Langton promised to consider the application favourably.

A WHITE LIGHT AT SEA.—Captain Lobman, of the ship Adelheid (the *S. A. Register* states), noticed during a voyage from Labuan to Singapore in 3·5 N. and 108·14 E., on March 23, a peculiar white light, such as he had not previously seen during his twenty-six years of maritime life. He described the occurrence as follows:—"The weather was rough and raining, and about 10.30 p.m. the helmsman hastily called me on deck. On my arrival there I was almost blinded by a milky white light which shone around. The air was close, and the ship was going about four or five knots an hour. At a distance of about twice the ship's length ahead, and coming from the south-east there appeared as it were milky white waves of light; they advanced with great rapidity every moment, and seemed as though they would devour the ship. These waves rolled over the vessel at intervals of two seconds, losing themselves at about twice the ship's length away in the north-west. After a short time they came in an easterly direction, diminishing gradually in size, and towards 11.30 p.m. they disappeared. These waves of light resembled flakes of snow when driven over the rocks by a strong wind, or when in winter a sort of white mist is blown along the Gulf stream over the sea. I cannot, however, compare the appearance with any well-known object. A shuddering feeling was experienced at the sight, and the intense light made the eyes ache. During the whole time the sea was illumined, though not vividly. For a quarter of an hour after it was over flashes of light were perceptible in the water. Captain Ross, who trades between Singapore and Labuan, declares that he has often witnessed similar appearances. It would be interesting to hear the opinions of some others in order to determine the nature of these appearances."

THE ADVENTURES OF AN ADELAIDE PILOT.—The *Register* of the 30th ultimo says:—The Queen of the Age was to load wheat at Port Pirie, and the master very properly engaged a man with local knowledge to take his ship thither. An old Adelaide pilot was selected, who did his work well, and arranged to take the ship back on the homeward route as far as Wallaroo, or, if opportunity offered, clear of the land. Now this may seem a very easy task, and so it was so long as pilot S. Germein was boxhauling a ship about. To provide for contingencies, he had purchased a small boat about 12 feet long, in which he purposed landing at Althorp Island, trusting to passing vessels to pick him off. Having finished at Port Pirie, of course the master was anxious to get on his way to England, and in due course a fine N.N.E. wind took him down to the Wedge. With all sail set to a fair wind the island was reached at 2 o'clock on Monday morning; but the pilot who had brought her so far was now to be landed, and he at once volunteered to go into his 12-foot boat and trust to Providence. It was very dark, and the captain was averse to leaving the pilot in such a position; but he asserted he was as "right as a fish," and after provisioning the frail craft she was dropped overboard with her only occupant nearly a hundred miles from the nearest resident, though under the lee of Althorp Island. The ship filled away, and, with Sam Germein as captain, mate, cook, and crew, the dingy lay hove-to until daylight. Then the wind and sea were unpropitious for landing, and, to add to the annoying part of the cruise, the boat had been so long laid up that she leaked sufficiently to keep one hand at the pumps. Finding the state of affairs, and knowing there were thirty miles of sea between his craft and the mainland, he resolved at once to shape a course across the channel. There was a tolerable sea on as the Tiny Tit headed away for Cape Spencer, and as the captain steered with one hand, the other was occupied bailing out the water; so there was no idle time that day. Towards night the weather became somewhat more moderate, but not sufficiently so to land; so in Smurt Bay Sam came to anchor, intending to recruit tired nature by a sleep. Although in smooth water, the craft still leaked, and after four hours' repose the pilot was woke up by the cold water washing about his feet. The process of pitching out the water restored circulation, and, the wind being fair for coasting, another start was made. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday he reached Troubridge Island Lighthouse, and rather astonished the keepers with the tale of the voyage.

OUR VAGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—An inquest was held before the City Coroner, on Monday last, on the body of an old man who "had lost one leg and the foot from the other leg." One of the witnesses "had known deceased for the last sixteen years as a great drunkard, and living on charity; he was a vagrant; for the last ten years he had had no fixed place of abode; he was the man who crawled along the street with the assistance of his hands; he repeatedly offered to get him into some Benevolent Asylum, but he refused." His wife deposed, "that she had resided during the last four years in a water-closet." A policeman deposed, that he found the old man in the water-closet "lying on the floor with a few old rags under him," and from this place he took him to the Infirmary, where he died. "A jurymans" according to the report, "said that he was of opinion that cases of this kind should come under the notice of the police, who should see that they did not occur again." The report proceeds thus:—"The Coroner was not aware that it was in the power of the police to prevent this state of things. He had known cases of a similar kind for many years past in the colony. Perhaps the man might have been taken up as a vagrant, and sent to gaol for vagrancy, but he would again be released, and would probably be rearrested again and again, and at last die in the gaol. Jurymen: It would, I think, be very much better for him to die in the gaol than lie in a dying state in a closet. The Coroner: Unless the man was properly a beggar or a vagrant, the police would have no power to deal with him, unless their attention was drawn to him by the proprietor of the place." The Coroner was right. There is no law to enable the police to do what the jurymen thought ought to have been done. The Coroner "had known of cases of a similar kind for many years past in this colony." The necessity for dealing with such cases was recognized by the Legislature nearly seven years ago, for on the 27th September, 1866, an Act drawn and introduced by me was passed to enable two Justices of the Peace compulsorily to send persons like this poor old man to a public asylum. There were then, or there are now, and as there will be at all times, unfortunates of both sexes unable from age, physical infirmity, or confirmed drunken habits, to obtain employment. Such persons, without relatives or friends to aid them, must, if they will not voluntarily take refuge in one of our benevolent asylums, live some such life as that above disclosed; or they must, if taken up under the Vagrant Act, lie and die in

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 32' 22" East.
APRIL, 1873.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

BAROMETER—at 32° F. bt.
Highest reading ..... 30·245 on the 6th, at 9 a.m.
Lowest reading ..... 29·448 on the 17th, at 3 p.m.
Mean height ..... 29·844 (being 0·182 less than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

WIND—
Greatest pressure ..... 23·1 lbs., on the 30th
Mean pressure ..... 6·6 lbs.
Number of days calm 0
Prevailing direction ..... W. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 14 years, W.)

TEMPERATURE—
Highest in the shade ..... 85·1 on the 14th
Lowest in the shade ..... 49·7 on the 29th
Greatest range ..... 16·9 on the 27th
Highest in the sun ..... 113·5 on the 16th
Highest in black box, with glass top ..... 176·0 on the 1st
Lowest on the grass ..... 42·8 on the 29th
Mean diurnal range ..... 12·2
Mean in the shade ..... 63·6 (being 1·4 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

HUMIDITY—
Greatest amount ..... 100·0 on the 15th and 19th, 20th and 22nd
Least ..... 47·0 on the 24th and 28th
Mean ..... 79·8 (being 2·5 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

RAIN—
Greatest fall ..... 1·070 inches, on the 15th
Number of days ..... 14 rain, and 12 dew
Total fall ..... 3·642 inches, 65 feet above ground
3·801 inches, 15 inches above ground (being 3·738 inches less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 14 years)

EVAPORATION—
Total amount ..... 3·182 inches

CLOUDS—
Mean amount ..... 5·7 (being 0·9 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 13 years)

ELECTRICITY—Number of days' lightning ... 8
CLOUDY DEW—Mean amount ..... 5·4
Number of clear days 4
METEORS—Number observed 7

REMARKS.

The weather was mild and pleasant during the month, the mean temperature being 1·4 below, and the rainfall 3·738 inches below the average of the past 14 years. Fogs in the morning were frequent and frost at a few of the inland stations. Snow fell at Mount Victoria and Cooma, on the 20th, and at Kiandra on the 24th, 28th, and 29th; at Lake George ice was seen on the 28th.

On the 28th, 29th, and 30th heavy gale from W. N. W. to S. extended over the colony; it was accompanied by lightning, rain, and a heavy sea; on the coast and Sydney the force of wind rose to 23·1 lbs. on the square foot, at 5 p.m. of the 30th.

During the latter half of the month there was much easterly sea on the coast, and indications of easterly gales which did not blow home.

At Bourke the weather was mild with regular rainfall, and the observer remarks, that it is the third consecutive year of such weather, there marking a complete change in the seasons.

ABSTRACT FROM METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1873.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Stations.	Miles from R. coast.	Feet above Sea.	Baro. reduced to 32°	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Force.	Cloud. 0 to 10	Max.	Min.	Diff.	Mag.	Diff.	Rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Date.	Greatest Fall in inches.	Total fall in inches.	No. of days.	Evapora-tion in inches.
Thargomindah	440	...	30·057	69·3	37·0	N.E.	0·1	3·6	79·5	49·2	30·3	85·4	4·52	14th	1·020	1·600	2	...
Grafton	22	...	...	63·4	...	S.W.	0·0	0·9	80·9	46·1	34·8	84·7	4·33	8th	0·430	1·968	6	2·765
Bourke	398	...	...	65·0	...	S.W.	0·0	1·3	86·1	44·4	41·7	84·1	4·34	15th	0·560	1·960	5	...
Armidale	196	...	...	56·0	...	S.W.	0·1	3·4	72·5	40·5	32·0	84·5	4·26	22d	0·450	2·020	6	...
Port Macquarie	0	3278	...	61·0	76·0	S.W.	0·3	3·7	72·6	48·6	24·0	84·0	4·28	23rd	0·420	3·000	10	2·139
Newcastle	120	113	30·014	64·5	78·0	S.W.	0·2	3·5	72·5	47·5	25·0	84·0	4·30	29rd	0·720	3·020	11	...
Orange	194	3991	29·931	54·1	...	W.	0·1	2·6	71·6	37·6	34·0	82·5	4·26	16th	0·450	1·940	6	...
Bathurst	136	2301	29·962	54·4	85·0	W.	0·1	2·5	72·6	39·5	33·1	83·5	4·27	15th	0·450	1·940	6	...
Mount Victoria	61	3490	29·903	47·6	86·0	W.	0·6	5·3	62·6	32·6	30·0	77·0	4·19	15th	0·700	1·970	7	...
Wo-dford	50	2192	29·935	57·6	78·5	W.	0·5	6·4	69·7	37·5	32·2	81·0	4·23	15th	0·450	1·400	6	...
Sydney	3	138	30·046	63·6	...	S.W.	0·4	4·1	72·4	41·4	31·0	83·0	4·30	15th	0·370	1·070	6	...
Liverpool	18	...	30·028	60·5	...	S.W.	0·4	5·0	69·4	41·8	27·6	83·0	4·30	12th	0·370	0·980	5	...
Wentworth	476	...	...	63·7	...	S.W.	0·4	3·4	72·3	41·8	30·5	83·0	4·30	12th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Moss Vale	31	...	...	59·7	...	W.	0·2	4·6	68·4	37·4	31·0	80·1	4·27	12th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Goulburn	54	...	30·003	59·4	...	W.	0·2	5·0	68·3	36·8	31·5	80·9	4·26	12th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Wagga Wagga	161	...	...	59·3	...	N.E.	0·1	3·6	69·6	41·1	28·5	83·0	4·30	12th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Cape St. George	63	175	30·014	62·7	79·0	S.W.	0·3	5·6	69·6	41·1	28·5	83·0	4·30	12th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Lake George	29	2267	30·061	56·0	83·0	W.	0·2	3·3	68·1	36·1	32·0	80·1	4·27	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Deniliquin	287	...	...	61·2	79·0	W.S.W.	0·2	2·3	72·4	41·4	31·0	83·0	4·30	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Kiandra	55	4510	30·154	42·8	86·0	S.W.	0·2	4·6	58·1	27·8	30·3	76·5	4·13	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Cooma	52	2837	30·104	54·9	...	S.E.	0·1	3·2	69·3	41·3	28·0	83·0	4·30	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Albury	175	572	29·953	60·2	...	S.	0·1	3·4	72·5	41·4	31·1	83·0	4·30	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...
Eden	...	100	30·023	63·4	76·0	S.W.	0·4	5·6	69·5	41·8	27·7	83·0	4·30	15th	0·450	0·900	5	...

REMARKS.

Thargomindah.—Thunderstorm 18th, cool 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.
Bourke.—Heavy rainfall 15th; feed and water abundant.
Narrabri.—Foggy 23rd and 27th.
Port Macquarie.—Squally 29th and 30th.
Newcastle.—Stormy 12th and 30th, heavy sea 12th and 30th, foggy 21st and 22nd.
Orange.—Frost 26th and 27th.
Bathurst.—Foggy 10th.
Mount Victoria.—Stormy 16th, 17th, 22nd, 29th, and 30th, snow 29th, and foggy 3rd, 11th, 12th, 19th, and 20th.
Woodford.—Thunderstorms 19th and 23rd.
Sydney.—Dense fog 6th and 22nd, foggy 15th, thunderstorms 17th and 22nd, and stormy 29th and 30th.
Liverpool.—Thunderstorm 14th, 18th, 22nd, frosty 25th, foggy during month.
Wentworth.—Heavy thunderstorm 14th.
Moss Vale.—Sleet 29th, very foggy 10th, squally 30th.
Goulburn.—Foggy 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.
Wagga Wagga.—Foggy 19th, 20th, 25th, and 26th.
Cape St. George.—Squally 11th and 30th, thunderstorms 19th 30th, and 30th, heavy gale and sea 15th, easterly swell 14th, and easterly gale 16th.
Lake George.—Thunderstorm 15th, ice 28th, frosty and foggy during month.
Queanbeyan.—Sharp frost 25th and 26th, gale 29th.
Deniliquin.—Strong S.W. gale 27th and 28th, heavy rain 21st.
Kiandra.—Sleet and snow 24th, 28th, and 29th, stormy 23rd, frosty during month.
Cooma.—Snow 29th, stormy 29th, frosty and foggy during month.
Albury.—Thunderstorm 13th, foggy 27th.
Eden.—Heavy sea 15th, thundersquall 17th.

NOTE.—RAIN FALL.

Stations.	Total fall in inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.
Muswellbrook	1·820	6	0·350	19th
Dubbo	0·840	3	0·350	16th
Mudgee	1·910	3	0·510	15th
Dalwood	2·860	6	0·900	23rd
West Maitland	3·670	9	1·060	12th
Lambton	3·070	11	3·620	12th
Kurrajong	4·150	12	1·350	11th
Wilton	4·570	11	1·310	11th
Cordeaux River... ...	9·280	16	1·850	12th
Terrara	...	...	...	...
Urana	2·060	6	0 670	22nd

REMARKS.

Muswellbrook.—Thunderstorm 19th.
Mudgee.—Cold 24th, 26th, and 27th.
West Maitland.—Stormy 14th, and cold 26th, and 29th.
Lambton.—Thunder and lightning 18th, 19th, and 20th, and lightning 28th, 29th, and 30th.
Kurrajong.—Squally 11th and 12th, thunderstorms 19th, 20th, and 22nd.
Wilton.—Thunderstorms 15th and 22nd.
Cordeaux River.—Thunderstorms 11th, 15th, and 17th, foggy during month, and very cold towards end.
Urana.—Squally 16th.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers' (the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity —fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B.—Caution, as Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutritive, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has obtained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Genoa Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—Adv.

CHILD-STEALING IN AUCKLAND.

(From the Southern Cross, June 2.)

We were supplied yesterday with the following extraordinary narrative of recent proceedings in Auckland, and which it is singular have not before been made public owing to the number of persons who have taken part in the kidnapping operations. So far the proceedings have been conducted in an amicable manner, and the dreaded minions of the law have not taken part in the game; so that for these reasons it is deemed judicious to somewhat alter the names of the several persons interested. The names of localities are given correctly.

The subject of these remarks is a little girl, illegitimate, aged three years, and named—say, Bones. For some time the putative father contributed to the support of the infant, but gradually reduced the sum paid, and ultimately refused to give any monetary assistance. The mother of the child being desirous of taking an engagement as a domestic servant, placed her offspring in charge of a married couple in Newton, without children of their own, and who for convenience sake may be styled Brownes. After paying regularly for some months the sum agreed upon, the mother followed the example set by the father, and ceased forwarding the customary payments for the child's board. Legal proceedings were then threatened against the father, but without avail: and extreme measures were about to be taken, when one night, about 12 o'clock, a cab drove to the domicile of the couple Brownes and created considerable commotion by the uproar made at the door for admittance. Upon the door being opened the father of the child entered the house, followed by two publicans who do not live 100 miles away from Auckland. The father of the child stated that he had come for the purpose of taking his girl away to the country, where she might have purer air, fresh milk, and be better cared for generally. As no legal hindrance whatever could be offered to the removal of the child by the father, with the exception that there was a certain sum due for board and maintenance, it was hinted that if this were paid no resistance would be offered. To cover all expenses and thoroughly satisfy the people for all extra attention and annoyance, owing to delays in receipt of the weekly payments, a sum of £10 was placed in their hands, and the child was then removed to the carriage, not without first receiving the kind attentions of Mrs. Brownes, who, without compunction, wrapped up the sleeping child in her best shawl, and allowed the carriage to drive away without asking the inmates to "please return the wrapper." Some days after the child had been taken from the house, and the couple were conjecturing all sorts of probabilities as to what really could be the intention of the father visiting them, as he had done, at the dead of night, to remove what now proved to them to have been a dear little treasure, a horrible suspicion now crossed Mrs. Brownes' mind that no good to the little girl was meant: and this dread idea, by constant harping upon the theme, at last resolved itself into the full belief that the child was to be quietly made away with, either by slow starvation or some quicker method. So fully impressed with this idea did the Brownesses become that the husband was induced to close his shop and devote his attention entirely to the discovery of what had become of the girl. After much difficulty he found the driver of the carriage, and was informed that the party had gone to Papakura, and thence, after some delay, to a settler's house, about 11 miles distant. Brownes made his way to Papakura, and had little trouble in finding out that the father of the little girl, after having had refreshment there, had proceeded to the house of a settler in the bush, whose name he was at once given. Having walked to Papakura, he had little heart to proceed over the intervening distance to the residence of the settler, and consequently retraced his steps to Auckland to mature his plans for the recovery of the girl. He found out the mother, and obtained from her a paper in writing to the effect that he had her full consent to regain and to keep possession of the child so long as he did not call upon her to contribute to its maintenance. Now it so happened that Brownes belonged to a secret society in Auckland, which may be termed the Band of Brothers. Brownes, at one of the meetings, mentioned to a few of the brethren the whole circumstances connected with the child's history, and his determination to kidnap the girl if possible. The project to assist him was heartily taken up, and eleven of the brethren volunteered to aid him in his endeavours. On the day set apart for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, the party proceeded, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in an express cart, to the settler's house which was to be invaded. For the better carrying out of their plans they took with them a number of surveyors' poles and a chain, and, upon arrival at the house, shortly before breakfast, commenced to "triangulate" the settler's cleared ground. The wife of the settler at once came out to them, stating that their ground had been properly surveyed before they built their house, and it did not require re-surveying: it would be found quite correct. The members of the Band of Brothers thereupon ceased work, and asked to be permitted to enter the house whilst they partook of what they had in their knapsack for breakfast. This was at once allowed. No sooner had they entered than the husband also returned for breakfast. He asked to look at the plan, when one of the band, catching hold of the little girl, said that was their plan, and he rushed out of the house with her in his arms. There was a short scrimmage between the husband and wife and the conspirators; but the child was carried away on horseback, and is again with the Brownesses at Newton, happy and contented.

RENOVATING OLD VINES.

ABOUT six years ago (writes a correspondent in the *Field*) an amateur consulted me about a house of vines that were in a most unsatisfactory state. They were from fifteen to twenty years of age, and ought to have been just in their prime. Before consulting me he had been advised to root them up, and plant young ones. I examined the border, and found, as I expected, the roots had travelled beyond it into the cold wet subsoil, which had brought on shanking to a most alarming extent. The old border, which was in a bad state, was entirely cleared away, saving as many as possible of the roots. The drainage was seen to, and a new border of chopped turf (in which a little bone-dust was incorporated) was made, the roots were shortened and carefully laid out, and the border was well mulched with manure; the rods inside the house were thinned out and shortened a little. They were allowed to break almost naturally the next season, and the result was a crop of good fruit with scarcely a shanked berry: whilst before they were lifted it was no uncommon thing to see whole branches go off. Many houses of old vines have been cleared off, and a scarcity of grapes submitted to by the proprietors whilst young vines are getting up, that might have been got into good condition without sacrificing a crop. There are old vines enough in the country to prove that, under ordinarily favourable conditions, the vine will live and be fruitful to a vast age. There certainly is never an "effect" without a cause; and when a house of vines, or indeed anything else, turns out unsatisfactory, before any reliable data can be arrived at sufficiently conclusive to suggest a remedy the cause of the disaster should be ascertained. Old vines may be rooted out and young ones planted; but if the same causes continue to operate, the chances are that the young vines at no distant period will go the same way as the old. The disease called "shanking" is caused by a deficiency in the supply of nutriment at a critical period of the growth of the fruit, and this deficiency frequently arises from the roots penetrating into a cold subsoil. Having travelled beyond the prepared border, they become, in an ungenial soil, sluggish and inactive, and are consequently unable to supply the heavy demand made upon them, and the fruit fails. Another fruitful source of shanking is making the borders too rich and heavy, and neglecting the drainage; and I have investigated one or two cases where I was satisfied it arose from lack of moisture at the root. Extremes of all kinds are bad. Vines in dry seasons should be well supplied with water, especially in shallow borders. The exhausting influence of a heavy crop of fruit for a series of years, especially in late houses, where the fruit is required to hang a long time, tends to induce shanking; and it is the knowledge of this fact that has induced many good cultivators to cut the grapes when ripe, and preserve them by inserting the end of the shoots in bottles of water, thus relieving the vines of their heavy burden to their manifest advantage. I lately had an opportunity of visiting one of our best grape-growers, and, in a conversation about old vines, he remarked that one of his best houses last year was furnished with the same old vines he found there more than twenty years ago, but of course they have been thoroughly well managed, both roots and branches. I do not believe in nostrums of any kind. In making a vine border, the first requisite is thorough drainage; the next is a good supply of chopped turf from an old pasture. This chopped turf formed the staple of all the best vine borders I have ever seen; and I believe very good grapes may be grown in it alone, without any addition whatever. Of course I am not against adding crushed bones where necessary, or, if the loam is heavy, old mortar or charcoal may be added with advantage. The only way of keeping vines in a good bearing condition for many years is to look after the roots, for when any falling-off is observed, there generally the cause must be sought for, and the remedy of lifting and shortening the roots applied, and adding at the same time a further supply of chopped turf. The majority of vine borders must of necessity be less than twenty feet in width; but the roots, unless they meet with an impenetrable barrier, wander on until they get beyond this limit, and soft and spongy unripe wood, with other evils, soon follow. Of course, I know there are places so favourable for grape growing that almost without any extra care in this way good grapes are grown. I knew a gardener at an old abbey in the south of England years ago, who always annually opened his vine borders, and ran in such a dressing of pig dung as would have frightened many people; but the soil was very porous, and in all probability the principal roots were many yards away, revelling among the bones of the monks interred there centuries before, for the vines were very old, and always bore well. I remember also more than twenty years ago visiting a garden in the North of Ireland, where the vine borders were ridged up like the other portions of the garden (of course, the roots were gone out of the way of the spade) and still fair grapes were produced. These, I admit, are exceptional cases, which only go to prove what accommodating plant in some soils and situations the vine is. Some years ago I had an early vinery under my charge, where the vines were confined altogether inside the house in a very narrow border not more than 5 feet or 6 feet wide, and very good fruit of Hamburgs and Muscats were grown; but every autumn the old soil was taken off the surface down to the roots (of course, a few of the small roots were inevitably destroyed), and the space filled up again with chopped turf and manure. Inside borders may be made richer than would be safe for outside ones, especially if exposed to the rains of heaven; there is then not the same necessity for feeding them to such an extent with strong liquids, which I have seen in more than one instance act injuriously, especially in the colouring and finishing process. It is also desirable to lead up a new rod occasionally; it infuses fresh life and vigour into old vines to be gradually renewed in this way, as when old vines have been pruned many years on the spur system they are apt to look ugly and cumbersome, and the bunches become smaller. Therefore, if larger bunches are wanted, a continual but gradual accession of young rods will render the produce as large, perhaps larger, than that obtained from younger vines, and the flavour of the fruit from old-established vines is generally admitted to be superior.

THE DEEP-SEA WORLD.

(From the Times.)

IT was not until about thirty years ago—so new is the whole subject—that men began even to suspect the existence of a deep-water world. Till then the scientific men, gazing down into the "blazing darkness of the ocean blue," and longing to know what strange forms might people the two miles of water beneath the ship, believed that at the bottom, at all events, there could be nothing but a barren chaos of rocks or mud, strewed here and there with the "thousand fearful wrecks" which Clarence saw in his last dream. No life, they held, could exist in that total darkness, under a pressure of water so enormous that, as Dr. Wyville Thompson says, a man at 2000 fathoms depth would bear on his body a weight equal to twenty locomotive engines, each with a long goods train loaded with pig iron. Had they known likewise that living creatures down below would have to contend with all but freezing cold, they would have seemed to themselves even more justified than they actually were in their mistake. That mistake arose from a strange forgetfulness that if the fluids inside the body of a sea animal, or even of a man, were at the same pressure as those outside it, the two pressures could balance each other, and the body, instead of being crushed in, might move as freely and safely as in air. Even in the air, as Dr. Wyville Thomson reminds us, a sudden rise of an inch in the barometer piles nearly half a ton extra upon our body, and yet, the fluids inside of us having proportionately increased in density, "we feel only the more cheery and buoyant, because it requires a little less exertion to move in the denser medium." It is difficult at first to conceive this certain rule when we apply it to water under immense pressure. We fancy that water, in that case, must stiffen or harden, forgetting that it remains, being all but incompressible, as liquid as ever, and that its particles, as far as we know, slide as freely over each other at 5000 fathoms' depth as at the surface. Forgetfulness of that almost complete incompressibility of water gave rise to another fancy, which had a certain grandeur in it, and was not so absurd as it may look at first sight—namely, that, as Dr. Wyville Thomson puts it picturesquely enough, "in going down the sea-water became, under the pressure, gradually heavier and heavier; and that all the loose things floated at different depths, according to their specific weights—skeletons of men, anchors and shot, and cannon, and, last of all, the broad gold pieces wrecked in the loss of many a galleon off the Spanish main; the whole forming a kind of false bottom to the ocean, beneath which there lay all the depth of clear still water, which was heavier than molten gold." A grand fancy, certainly, but a mere fancy; for at however vast a depth, the water, being incompressible, or nearly so, has scarcely increased in density, and things heavier than it must sink through it almost as freely as at the surface, and bury themselves at least over the greater portion of the ocean floor, undisturbed by currents as it must be, deep under the seeming life of the slowly but perpetually increasing ooze. The nether darkness, so far from being a lifeless waste, teems almost everywhere with creatures not only more fantastic, but larger than their shallow-water cousins; and the paddler about rock-pools and tide-sands at watering-places will learn that far away at sea, over that 100-fathom line to the westward, which marks the ancient shore of the European continent, are found sea monsters far bigger, as well as far uglier, and far more beautiful than were ever transferred to an aquarium; that, to give two instances, the Caprella, "the phantom-shrimp," which may be found on sea-weed, sitting upright like a monkey, holding on by his hind claws, and, with ghastly grimaces, mesmerising all passers-by with his fore-claws, sits in like guise upon sponges a mile or two deep in the darkness—there, however, not a quarter of an inch, but three inches long; and that the Nymphons—sea-spiders who crawl out from under stones, and who, having no body to speak of, carry their stomach, for economy of space, packed in long branches up the inside of each leg—are found in the depths of the Arctic Sea, not, as here, half-an-inch, but two feet in diameter. It is impossible to give even a sketch of the zoological treasures which have been brought to light by the cruises of the Lightning and Porcupine. Among their discoveries are true worms, sea-urchins, starfish, including the magnificent and novel Brimiga, worthily named after the goddess Freya's favourite jewel, Crinoids ("stalked flowers of living stone,") corals, and above all sponges of forms either new or till now known only as fossil or, strangely enough, as inhabitants of shallow water. But the strangest, as well as the most beautiful, inhabitants of the deep-sea ooze are the glassy sponges, in which the skeleton is composed, not of horny fibres, as in the sponges of our dressing-rooms, but of flexible flint, often more delicate than the finest spun glass. The best known of these is the Venus's flower-basket, or Euplectella, which lives embedded in the mud of the seas of the Philippines, supported by a glass frill "standing up round it like a Queen Elizabeth's ruff." Twenty years ago, there was but one known specimen in Europe. It may be now bought for 30s., or less, in any curiosity shop; and it is strange that this—one of the most exquisite, both in form and texture, of all natural objects—is not oftener seen, even already, as a drawing-room ornament. Equally curious, even more puzzling in its construction, is the glass-rope sponge, or Hyalonema, which roots itself in the mud by a twisted wisp of strong flint needles, somewhat on the principle of a screw pile. So strange and complicated is its structure that learned men for a long while could literally make neither head nor tail of it, as long as they had only Japanese specimens to study. Which was top and which bottom, which the thing itself, and which parasites growing on it: whether it was a sponge, or a zoophyte, or something else, could not be settled, and is in some men's minds scarcely settled now. But the discovery of the same, or a closely allied species, in abundance from the Butt of the Lew down to Setubal, on the coast of Portugal, where the shark-fishers call it "Sea-whip," has given our savans specimens enough on which to make up their minds, and has added another form to the list of those common, strangely enough, to our seas and to those of Japan. Scarcely less beautiful and strange are the Holtenias and their cognate forms; hollow sponges built up of glassy spicules, and rooted in the mud by glass hairs, in some cases between 2 feet and 3 feet long, as flexible and graceful as tresses of snow-white silk. If any one wishes to gratify at once his curiosity and his sense of beauty, let him go up the great staircase at the British Museum, and on entering the second corridor, turn either right or left to the cases which contain these sponges and other deep-sea forms—to which, by-the-bye, in the present crowded state of the Museum, ghastly troops of monkeys serve as a foil—and there see how Nature is not only *maxima in minimis*, greatest in her least, but, *pulcherrima in abditis*, fairest in her most hidden works; and how the creative spirit has lavished, as it were, unspeakable artistic skill on low-organized forms, never till now beheld by man, and buried not only in foul mud, but in the unsightly mass of their own living jelly. But so it was from the beginning; and this planet, with its complicated wonders and beauties, was not made for man alone. Countless ages before man appeared on earth, the depths of the old chalk ocean teemed with forms as beautiful and as perfect as those, their lineal descendants, which the dredge now brings up from the Atlantic sea-floor.

TREACHERY OF INTEMPERANCE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—No habit perhaps could be more fatal to a burglar's prospects of professional success than that of getting intoxicated during business hours: and Mr. William Henry Boucher would do well to correct this habit speedily, if he hopes to attain eminence in his present calling. At the Lambeth Police-court, the other day, Mr. Boucher was charged with burglariously breaking into and entering the Pheasant Tavern, Stangate-street, and stealing £2 in silver, £2 13s. in copper money, and two opera-glasses, the property of Mr. Bliss. The barman of the tavern stated that on the morning of Tuesday week, on going into the bar-parlour, he was surprised to find the prisoner lying on the sofa fast asleep. On rousing him he appeared stupefied, and declared that he did not know how he got into the place. On being searched, the money and other articles produced were found upon him. A bureau had been opened and a writing-desk forced, and it appeared that the parlour window had been broken open and the shutter pulled down by the prisoner in effecting an entrance into the house. When questioned, the prisoner said frankly that the "affair was a mystery to him;" and it appeared to have lost none of its mystery on his being brought up before the magistrate. He was, he said, "quite ignorant how he got into the tavern, or how the money got into his pocket." He was fully committed for trial at the ensuing sessions, where, no doubt, the mystery will be solved; but for a provisional solution, it seems to us probable that Mr. Boucher, who was discovered with his boots, necktie, and collar off, had taken other property of Mr. Bliss's than was afterwards found upon him. As soon as he regains his freedom, and recommences his professional labours, he will find it a wise rule to avoid circumstances and places in which he runs a risk of exposure to temptation; and at first he should only break into houses in which no such risks are likely to be incurred. Abstinence, difficult at first, will by degrees become easy to him, and in time he will again be able to commit burglary upon public-houses with full confidence in his powers of self-control.

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC AT ST. PAUL'S.—On April 8 the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's took another and an important step towards the more complete utilization of the Cathedral, by introducing, at a special service, the more elaborate of Bach's settings of the story of the Passion, with orchestral accompaniment. The "Matthæus Passions-Musik" has been sung during the Holy Week at Westminster Abbey in two previous years; but this year the performance has been discontinued, and Dr. Church and his Chapter, therefore, showed a wise discretion in carrying on a practice which gave such manifest satisfaction that the applications for admission to the old collegiate church far exceeded its capacity. Nor was there any falling-off in the public interest in the service last evening. The arrangement of the service and of the music differed materially from that adopted at Westminster Abbey, and still more recently on the Friday evenings during Lent at St. Anne's, Soho, where the "Johannes Passion" has been sung. At the Abbey the oratorio was preceded by a portion of the order for evening prayer, and its two parts were divided by a sermon. At St. Anne's a shortened but complete form of evening prayer has been adopted also with a sermon. At St. Paul's last night, on the other hand, a special penitential service preceded the music, and the sermon was omitted, the only break being made, not between the parts of the oratorio, but after the description of the agony of Christ, and of his retirement from his disciples to pray. Here, according to the directions in the order of service, "a short pause was made for private prayer and meditation, the congregation kneeling." Any detailed reference to the music is needless, but a word may be said as to its execution, which, under Dr. Stainer's direction, was fairly satisfactory. In the choir stalls and in a space without the choir gates were seated the main body of the choristers, 300 strong, and an orchestra of some fifty performers, led by Mr. Amor. To aid in the singing of the chorales interspersed throughout the work, two separate choirs of 200 voices each were stationed in the north and south transepts, the former being led by a trumpet and the latter by three clarionets, who gave out the melody with ample clearness, and the reeds with a piercing intensity which was almost painful to those who were placed near them. The congregation were not actually invited to join in the old hymns, and except in very few cases they remained silent, thus robbing the service of an effect which might easily have been obtained, and without which the composer's design can never be said to be fully carried out. The difficult task of singing the long tenor recitatives was allotted to Mr. Kerr Gedge, who did his work with devotional feeling and fidelity to the text. Mr. Winn was the principal bass, and the alto solos were taken by boys of the choir, the somewhat unsatisfactory device of doubling the part being adopted with better intention than result. The Miserere in the previous service was sung antiphonally by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, one of the minor canons, and the choir.

VOLUNTARY TAXATION.—One reason why the enormous revenue yearly raised in this country for Imperial services is so easily gathered in may be found in the fact that one-half is, as regards the payer, voluntary taxation—taxation upon commodities without which thousands of the population can and do habitually maintain themselves in health and strength. These articles are beer, spirits, wine, and tobacco. The duties paid upon these four productions together with the cost of licenses to the manufacturers and retailers greatly exceeded in 1872 the sum of £34,000,000. The items through which this result was reached are these:—

Beer:—Malt duty		£7,059,364	
Maltster's licence duty		15,545	
Brewer's licence duty		428,469	
Beer dealer's and retailer's licence duty		368,496	
			£7,871,894
Spirits:—Duty on British		£13,780,448	
Duty on foreign and colonial ...		4,527,009	
Distiller's and rectifier's licence duty		3,315	
Dealer's and retailer's licence duty		751,903	
			18,062,666
Wine:—Duty on foreign		£1,649,586	
Dealer's licence duty...		181,076	
			1,830,662
Tobacco:—Duty on manufactured and unmanufactured		£6,843,794	
Manufacturer's licence		7,443	
Dealer's licence		77,292	
			6,927,931
Total			£34,693,152

It is noticeable how lightly the British system of taxation bears upon the sheer necessities of life. Outside the articles named, neither the food, the clothing, the furniture, nor the house of an inhabitant of the United Kingdom—subject to a slight qualification—contributes anything to the Exchequer. But to be absolutely free of imperial imposts the British subject must not only eschew tea, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, but he must be content to dwell in a house whose rental does not exceed £20. A man who can submit to so much abstinence may laugh at the tax-gatherer. No article which enters into the structure of the finest mansion or of the humblest cottage; no article of furniture, no raw or manufactured material of dress, be it silk, wool, cotton, or leather; no necessary article of food other than we have already alluded to, supplies in the way of taxation a single farthing to the Imperial coffers.

THE ORIGIN OF FORCE.—At the meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute a letter was read from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, expressing the great interest with which he had read the proof copy of Professor Kirk's paper on "Force;" which paper was then read by the author, who had prepared it with the special object of supplying a concise and popular essay upon the present aspect of a subject which has been made the question of the day. Professor Kirk began with a criticism of the more common definition of force, and proceeded to treat of it as a true phenomenon, arguing that every reality which reveals itself as existent must be so regarded. His aim was to reach the conceptions of movement in its origin, or of that in virtue of which motion, in every instance, has its beginning. The doctrine of molecules possessing force, was discussed at length, and the molecular theory generally disputed. The correlations of strictly material affections, and also the correlations of mental affections were stated; but the correlations of material with mental affections denied. Professor Kirk argued that an impossible limit separated mind from matter, so that while their several affections were related, they are never correlated—that is, they never passed into another, as material affections pass into material, and mental into mental. The result of this paper went to show that true force is that capacity of mind in virtue of which it produces motion. Force, energy, and all kindred terms, when applied to matter, could truthfully mean motion only, and if accounted for, must be so by reference to force-originating mind.

SINGULAR GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOMS.—Just outside the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, in the oldest churchyard in the city, on Good Friday might have been seen the aged rector, the Rev. John Abbis, putting down twenty-one sixpences on a gravestone, which the same number of poor widows pick up. The custom, remarks the *City Press*, is nearly as old as the church, and originated in the will of a lady, who left a sum of money to pay for the sermon and to yield these sixpences to be distributed over her grave; but as the will is lost and her tomb gone, the traditionary spot of her interment is chosen for the distribution—a strange part of the tradition being that any one too stiff in the joints to pick up the money was not to receive it.

GAS IN LONDON.—The amount paid for gas in London in 1872 was £2,354,487 14s. 6d.; the quantity sold 12,165 millions of cubic feet; the coal used, 1,615,774 tons; the cost of gas to the street lamps, £251,147 6s. 9d.; the kind of coal used for gas-making has cost, from 1862

FOR SALE, Contractors' PLANT and TOOLS for iron bridge building, including MURRAY'S patent CHAIN PUMPS, to lift 600 and 800 gallons per minute 20 feet high; sand pumps, 4 feet diameter; powerful travelling crane, 22 feet wide by 20 feet high; force pump, cylinder 12 x 24, for either water or air; proof crane, chains, jacks, piles, blacksmiths, and rivetting tools, &c. Apply Captain Mann, Iron Wharf Works, head Darling Harbour.

LIMOGES CHINA, exquisite patterns, in Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Sets, Toilet-ware, Fern and Engraved Glass, all kinds; Flower-stands, Vases, and Trenches, Superb Lustres, Flower Pots, Kerosene Lamps, some Revolving Cruets and Mustards. The finest exposition of novelties ever seen in the colony, ex late arrivals, at J. ISAACS and CO.'S, 420, George-street, near King-st.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS. — For SALE, cheap. Apply at Castlemaine Brewery, Hay-street.

TINPLATES 14 x 10, 14 x 20; iron wire, black sheet and rod iron. W. FOY, 278, George-street.

FOR SALE, two Soap-boiling PANS, 3½ and 5 tuns. Full particulars from MOYES and DONALD, Northumberland Engine Works, Newcastle.

FENCING WIRE, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10
Galvanised iron, Gospel Oak, 5 to 9 feet
Roofing screws; ditto and washers.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

BOILER PLATES, ⅛, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, ½
Hoopiron, 1½, 1¾, 1¾, and 2 inch
Canvas—Navy and for ore bags
Woolbagging, 28 and 29 inch, heavy make.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHARP'S celebrated Blasting GUNPOWDER. TUCKER and CO., 379, George-street.

FOR SALE, a small LATHE, cheap. Apply, 70, Market-street.

FOR SALE, Quicksilver, Cavalry and Infantry Swords, Pepper, Pimento. F. G. Lender and Co., Jamison-st.

FOR SALE, cheap, a first-class Double-barrel GUN, twist. MURPHY, Dealer, corner Kent-Liv'pool sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime. Constant stock for shipment, at Company's Depot. Wharf, 8, King-street.

50,000 FEET RIDGE-CAPPING, Guttering, Down Pipes, &c., on hand, at reduced prices. Plain and Corrugated Iron Tanks, Baths, &c., made to order. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

GOSPEL OAK Plain IRON, 22, 24, 26, and 28 gauges. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

PLASTER, Keene's and Portland Cement, Lath and Wire Nails, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

GALVANIZED IRON, Sheet Lead, Guttering, Capping, and Downpipe. GOODLET and SMITH.

BRICKS.—Machine-pressed BRICKS, cheap. GOODLET and SMITH, Surry Hills Pottery.

BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, 483, George-street.

200,000 FEET BALTIC, T. and G., ½, ¼, and ⅛ inch. Goodlet & Smith.

MARBLE Chimney-pieces and Register Stoves, new designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway-bridge.

CEMENT, plaster, slates, sheet lead, lead pipes, zinc, galvanized tubing and fittings. W. Cary, Railway.

TO PAINTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

The undersigned wish to clear off one of the largest Stocks of Paints, Oils, and Colours in the colony FOR CASH.

The following will be the prices during the present month:—
RAW and BOILED OILS, by the gallon, 4s 6d
Pale ditto, in 5-gallon drums, original packages, 4s 9d
NOTE.—These oils are from the celebrated house of Rendell, Spence, and Co., and Hubbuck, London; and David Storrer and Sons, Glasgow, and require no recommendation.
TURPENTINE, by the gallon, 7s
WHITE LEAD, from 32s to 40s per cwt.
VARNISHES, from 12s to 30s per gallon
DRY COLOURS equally cheap
PAPERHANGINGS, from 4d to 16s per roll
PLATE GLASS, all sizes
SHEET GLASS, 16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz., and 32 oz., all sizes
MILL-ROLLED, STAINED, and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, all sizes.
JOHN MURPHY and SON,
Oil and Colour Merchants,
21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.

First Brand	Second Brand.
"G anchor O."	"Eagle."
First quality.	Eagle quality.

The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Thread Iron was first made at those works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES and CO.,
the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which do not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOG WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, and Fixtures of that old-established Confectionery and Fruit BUSINESS, corner of George and Hunter streets. The above will be sold a bargain, as the proprietor is leaving for England in a few weeks. For further particulars apply to S. LEVIN, Auctioneer and Hotel Broker, 164, King-st.

THIS old Establishment, A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE, for SALE.—Confectioners and others.—Fortune in a few years. Proprietor wishes to dispose, in consequence of ill-health. Best return in Sydney.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF DANIEL GEORGE SEELER, WATTLE FLAT, Storekeeper.
Offers will be received for purchase of LARGE WEATHERBOARD and IRON STORE, on quarter of an acre of land, in the most central part of that rising and prosperous digging township, Wattle Flat, near Sofala; together with the entire STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of grocery, drapery, ironmongery, fancy goods, stationery, furniture, timber, glassware, crockery, and sundries.
Stock lists can be inspected at the store, or at the Office of the undersigned, to whom offers must be enclosed by 12 o'clock, FRIDAY, June 20.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL,
Official Assignee.
181, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES, various kinds; Concord and Express Waggons, Tray Buggies, &c. T. Moore, 205, S. H. Rd.

GIBSON'S Horses and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for marriages, balls, evening parties, and other uses, can be had at the stables, Bligh-street, at any hour. Charges moderate.

DOUBLE and Single Buggy HARNESS, in black or brown leather, cheap, at GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-st

LIGHT Sociable BUGGY, stanch HORSE and HARNESS, price £40 the lot. Gibson, 64, Hunter-st.

WANTED, 3 heavy draught HORSES or MARES for shipment. Gibson, 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a first-class Saddle HORSE; also, a Horse-box, for China. Gibson, 64, Hunter-st.

HANDSOME Carriage HORSE, a splendid fencer, price 50 guineas. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

STRONG BUGGY and Harness, £18; Bolgart and Harness, £15. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

PAIR first-class Buggy HORSES, £30, 5 years old, 15½ hands. GIBSON'S, 64, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a nice TURN-OUT, the lot or separate. Apply LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

WELL-BRED Bay Buggy and Saddle HORSE, £15; Bay HACK, good jumper, £12. KNIGHT.

NEW Express Waggon, £20; Tray Buggy, £23; Dog-cart and Harness, £16. Knight, 357, Castlereagh-st.

COVERED Sociable, with boots, lamps, £35; new double-seat Buggy, £35; Pagnal Cart, £14. Knight.

NEW double Buggy Harness, £10; Dogcart Harness, £4 10s.; Buggy ditto, 50s; Saddles, 50s. Knight.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Queen's Phaeton BUGGY, built by Angus. 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, a very stylish DOG-CART, built by Vial. 434, George-street.

WANTED to buy second-hand SADDLE. State lowest price A. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, second-hand BUGGY, in good condition. Apply by letter, stating price, &c., to R. A. P., HERALD Office.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Building ALLOTMENT, freehold, under Torrens's Act, Surry Hills, near South Head Road, 180 feet by 200 feet. £5 per foot, a great bargain. BURWOOD.—5 Acres, frontage to Glanmire Road, near Railway Station, suitable for building allotments or vineyards, £150. BALMAIN ROAD.—14 Acre, freehold, adjoining Field's brickyard, containing best fire clay, £100
C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, or to LET, spacious Business PREMISES; central position. W. Douglass, 164, Pitt-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

CHOICE CATTLE STATION.
For SALE privately, THE BALNAGOWAN STATION, situated within 18 miles of Rockhampton, and within 14 and 28 miles respectively of two meat-preserving companies. The above station is all securely fenced, and subdivided into paddocks, and is of the most fattening quality. With it will be sold about
2500 (more or less) cattle, very superior and well-bred. The improvements are first-class.
Full particulars can be obtained from
G. F. WANT,
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, privately, 800 Store BULLOCKS, 2, 3, 4 years old; 200 young CATTLE, 12 to 18 months old. For particulars apply
HAWKES and WRIGHT,
Bligh-street.

FOR SALE privately.—Splendid unstocked Barcoo STATIONS
A large Block of magnificent Sugar-growing Land, Mackay district, Queensland
First-class Bulls and Heifers, N.S.W.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

IMPORTED BULL.—For Private SALE, the pure-bred imported bull
OXFORD THORNDALE DARLINGTON, (29509) by Grendon Oxford (26319)
Dam (Darlington 11th), by Marmaduke (14897)
G d (Darlington 8th), by 4th Duke of Oxford (11387)
Gr g d (Darlington 3rd), by Sir Hugh (12082)
Gr g g dam, &c., &c., vide English Herd Book.
As the exportation of cattle from England has now ceased, this is about the last bull of this high class and distinguished pedigree likely to be offered in this market.
Full particulars of pedigree, price, &c., can be obtained from
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Heavy Draught Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. Henderson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, June 16, at 2 o'clock,
25 head of young horses, broken and unbroken, most of which are HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS—the remainder light harness horses.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sleper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Gunyeroveraldi Station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots; represented as a superior lot.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
40 prime store Bullocks, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Macleay, Taylor, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
1700 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Rotton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at 2 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs.

Parramatta.

HORSE SALE.

F. M. OVERTON has been instructed by Mr. John Booth to sell by auction, at the old Market Place, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, 14th June instant,
15 broken and unbroken horses, comprising heavy draught colts and fillies by imported horses, saddle and harness horses, and 2 piebald ponies.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at their Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime milch cows (with calves) from the country, springers, and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Ten (10) prime fat calves, from W. Antill, Esq., Picton
Ten (10) ditto, from South Creek
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from Berrima
Forty (40) corn-fed porkers, from the Hunter River
Fifteen (15) ditto ditto, from R. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest
Thirty (30) ditto ditto, from Picton and Camden
Fifteen (15) ditto ditto, from John Fulljames, Esq., Goulburn.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fifty (50) carcases mutton.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
First-class milch cows, with calves at foot, from the country.
At half-past 11 o'clock.
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, &c.
45 prime fat pigs, per rail
30 ditto ditto, per steamer.
1 red calf, bald face (found), to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN BRIDGE (of Irwin, Bridge, and Co.) will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling, tweed, kangaroo
Horse butts, harness, bag and bridle leather.
And at a quarter-past 2, at Chamber of Commerce.
Bales wool and sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, yearling leather.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Cordovan, harness, bag leather, basils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, horse butts, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

For Positive SALE, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, Hotel and Café Royal, King-street.

S. LEVIN has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, on the premises,
All the furniture, fittings and fixtures of the Café and Hotel Royal, including a splendid billiard table, by Thurston and Hopkins, with all requisites. Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 12th June.

OFFICE FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at No. 65, New Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Office and bedroom furniture, comprising
Writing-tables, desks, bookcase, washstand and fittings, chairs, carpets, matting, iron four-post bedstead and bedding, and sundry household requisites.
After which, at Monsieur Fourcade's office, Bell's-chambers,
Posting-desk, copying-press, table, chairs, &c.
Without reserve.

THIS DAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 16, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Rev. A. W. Sinclair to sell by auction,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., drawing-room suite, tables, chairs, sofas, chiffonieres, whatnots, complete.
Fenders, bedsteads, washstands, china, glass, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Cab Proprietors and Others.

Under a Bill of Sale.

Hansom Cab No. 270
2 Horses and Harness.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, at Woollet's Repository, Pitt-street, the above.
Terms cash.
No reserve.

On THURSDAY, 12th instant, at 11 prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.

FELT CARPETINGS
BLANKETS
GREYS
FLANNELS
PRINTS
DIAPER RUGS
HOLLANDS
SILESIAS
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

☞ 51 BALES and CASES.

Ex Lord Ashburton, damaged by sea water.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The following goods, more or less damaged,—
WW in diamond over M,
101—1 bale, 6 pieces 48-inch felt carpetings, slightly
102—1 ditto, 6 ditto ditto ditto, much and slightly
103—1 ditto, 6 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
104—1 ditto, 6 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
240—1 ditto, 18 pairs 9-4 extra common blankets, 6 lbs., sound
29 ditto 9-4½ ditto ditto, 6 lbs., ditto
241—1 ditto, 50 ditto 10-4 medium blankets, 7½ lbs., much and slightly
242—1 ditto, 54 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, slightly
243—1 ditto, 53 ditto ditto ditto, 7½ lbs., ditto
244—1 ditto, 33 ditto 10-4½ extra ditto, 8 lbs., ditto
245—1 ditto, 47 ditto 9-4½ best super ditto, 6½ lbs., ditto
246—1 ditto, 10 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7½ lbs., ditto
35 ditto 10-4½ ditto ditto, 8½ lbs., ditto
247—1 ditto, 49 ditto 9-4½ ditto ditto, 6½ lbs., ditto
248—1 ditto, 38 ditto 9-4½ ditto ditto, 6½ lbs., ditto
9 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7 lbs., ditto
249—4 ditto, 48 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7 lbs., ditto
250—1 ditto, 56 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7 lbs., ditto
251—1 ditto, 40 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7 lbs., ditto
17 ditto 10-4½ ditto ditto, 8 lbs., ditto
252—1 ditto, 26 pairs 32-inch grey domestics, slightly
253—1 ditto, 24 ditto, ditto
254—1 ditto, 24 ditto 36-inch, ditto.
255—1 ditto, 26 ditto ditto
256—1 ditto, 18 ditto 32-inch ditto, ditto
257—1 ditto, 22 ditto ditto
258—1 ditto, 27 pieces 8-4 medium blankets, 4 lbs., ditto
36 ditto 9-4 low medium ditto, 5 lbs., ditto
259—1 case, 24 ditto 33-inch rough browns, sound
260—1 bale, 50 ditto 31-inch grey domestics, ditto
261—1 ditto, 20 ditto 32-inch, much and slightly
262—1 ditto, 20 ditto 32 ditto, slightly
263—1 ditto, 30 ditto 32 ditto, ditto
264—1 ditto, 25 ditto 32 ditto, ditto
265—1 ditto, 17 ditto 66-inch ditto
266—1 ditto, 17 ditto 66 ditto, ditto
267—1 ditto, 16 ditto 66 ditto, ditto
268—1 case, 20 pieces 36 and 40-inch coloured twill silesias, sound
269—1 ditto, 20 ditto 36 and 40 ditto, ditto
270—1 ditto, 20 ditto 25½ inch white saxony flannels, slightly
272—1 ditto, 20 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
273—1 ditto, 20 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
276—1 ditto, 75 ditto 9-8 prints, ditto
279—1 ditto, 75 ditto ditto, ditto
280—1 ditto, 75 ditto ditto, ditto
282—1 ditto, 75 ditto ditto, ditto
283—1 ditto, 75 ditto ditto, ditto
287—1 ditto, 75 ditto ditto, ditto
291—1 ditto, 73 ditto ditto, ditto
292—1 ditto, 74 ditto ditto, sound
295—1 ditto, 139 dozen 5-8 and 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, ditto
922—1 bale, 100 ditto 9-4 diaper rugs, slightly
923—1 ditto, 100 ditto 10-4 ditto, ditto
2—1 ditto, 50 pairs 9-4 witney blankets, 6 lb., sound
3—1 ditto, 50 ditto 9-4 grantian ditto, 6 ditto, ditto
7—1 ditto, 50 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto, 7 ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Important and Attractive Sale of
WINTER DRAPERY
WOOLLENS
CLOTHING
HATS, &c.
Now landing ex Lord Ashburton and Avismore.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY next,
12th and 13th instant,
commencing punctually at 11 each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 packages of the above-named goods, consisting of
Saxony and Welsh flannels
Blue serges
Brown and dressed hollands
Cotton ticks
Harvard shirts
Crimean ditto
Fancy cotton ditto
White cotton hose
Fancy ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Mole ditto
Fancy doe vests
Brown cotton pants
Ostrich and fancy plumes and feathers, &c.
Terms at sale.

MADDER AND TURKEY BANDS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 12th and 13th instant,
2 cases madder and turkey handkerchiefs.

On account of whom it may concern.

GENTIAN BLANKETS.

Ex Dunbar Castle, slightly damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at their Sale Rooms,
MB in triangle B outside,
41—1 bale, 49 pairs, 8-4 gentian blankets, 4½ lbs.
Terms, cash.

WOOLLENS
TWEEDS
DOESKINS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases of the above.

BLACK FRENCH CRAPE CLOTHS
DITTO ALPACAS and FARRAMATTAS
36-INCH WHITE SHIRTINGS
32, 33, and 36 INCH GREYS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS
FANCY CRIMEAN SHIRTS
IMITATION WELSH FLANNELS
COLOURED FRENCH MERINOS
BLACK BARATHEAS and COBOURGS
BLACK PERSIAN CORDS and REPS
WINCEYS, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th instant, at 11 a.m. each day,
Invoices of the above goods.

HATS AND CAPS.

On FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next,
Felt Tyrolese hats
Scotch caps
Travelling ditto
Black cloth ditto.

MILLINERY BONNETS
VELVET-TRIMMED HATS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases of the above.

FRIDAY, June 13.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases assorted fancy goods, cottons, tapes, jet goods, gilt jewellery, &c., &c., being the balance of an estate, removed from the country for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Pover S—1 case 200 pairs slippers.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

TO BASKET MAKERS, FANCY DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY, June 13th.

On Account of the Shippers.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
J B over x x,
106-7—ex "Argonaut," from London,
Two cases fancy baskets, reticules, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 13th.

To Fancy Dealers, Stationers, and Others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
HB in diamond over M,
33-36—4 cases containing purses, portemonnaies, companions, chamois leather purses, pocket books, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Grocers, Hotel-keepers, and others.

72 Tins assorted Biscuits,
manufactured by T. B. Guest and Co., Melbourne.

Obtained first prize at the late Exhibition.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Messrs. F. Jacobs and Co., agents of the above, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, June 13, at 11 o'clock prompt,
72 tins biscuits—coffee, milk, ginger nuts, pearls, Abernethy, Prince of Wales, wine, soda, arrowroot, nicknacks, picnics, tea cakes, digestive cracknells, dessert, &c.
Terms, cash.

SURPLUS STORES AND FITTINGS, BEDDING, &c.

From the Troop Ship Clara.
For Sale by Auction, at the Circular Quay,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay (near the Commissariat Stores), on FRIDAY, 13th June, at 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of valuable stores, fittings, &c., from the troop ship Clara, including—
Provisions
Best iron water tanks
Basins, jugs, water bottles
Hair mattresses
Feather pillows
Fittings, tables, stools, &c.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY next, 14th June, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

SELECT SHIPMENT
of
VERY HANDSOME BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES,
of the latest designs.

To China Warehousemen, Fancy Ware Dealers, and Private Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 14th June, at 11 a.m.,
3 cases of vases.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale by Auction of
MAURITIUS SUGARS
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Teas, Provisions, Candles, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
1000 bags Mauritius sugars, all varieties, more or less damaged.
Also,
Sound sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On an Early Day.

At Snail's Bay, Balmain.
The Residence of Arthur Chisholm, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Made expressly to order and only in use some months.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Arthur Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Wharf Road, Snail's Bay, on an early day,
His valuable furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Full particulars will duly appear, and catalogues be issued as early as possible.

Tinplates.
On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock,
60 boxes IC charcoal tinplates, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

SCREWS, COTTON WASTE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 cask Nettlefold's screws
2 bales cotton waste.
Particulars at sale.

3800 BUSHELS DAMAGED WHEAT,
at the Grafton Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Grafton Wharf,
84 bags wheat, rebagged
66 ditto ditto, ditto
50 bags wheat, slightly damaged
50 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
96 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, much ditto
100 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
97 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
21 ditto sweepings.
Terms at sale.

Canvas.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock,
3 bales canvas.
Particulars at sale.

Important Trade Sale.

To Ironmongers, Furnishers, Oilmen, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Kerosene, Lampware.
Now landing ex Roslyn Castle.

By order of the Consignees.

Specially selected for this market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock,
65 packages, consisting of lamps, of the newest patterns—
Burners, wicks, globes, and chimneys.
Samples now on view.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.
☞ The above is one of the most valuable and recherché shipments of lampware ever imported, comprising new patterns and designs, and well worthy an inspection.

Screw Steamer Fairy.
A very fast boat, and well adapted for our Harbour Passenger Traffic.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine screw steam yacht Fairy, capable of carrying a large number of passengers.
She can be inspected at Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

Soda Crystals
Caustic Soda.

Ex Evelyn.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock,
25 barrels soda crystals
1 drum caustic soda.

Vestas.

Ex British King and Rifleman.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases Palmer's plaid vestas
15 ditto Bell and Black's ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto (250's).
Also,
20 ditto safetys.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. John Hurst and Co.

By order of the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade in the above estate.
Full particulars of which will be set forth in catalogues now in preparation.

Consulate of the Netherlands, Wynyard-street, Sydney, 7th June, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Government of Netherlands India will sell by public auction during the current year,
100,000 piculs of coffee,
and that full particulars of the terms and conditions and the date and place of sale may be obtained at this Office.
FRANCIS MACNAB, Consul.

In the Estate of Mr. A. Chisholm.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Macksnzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, the 17th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A two horse-power engine, to work by gas, now lying at Mr. Marshall's, engineer and gasfitter, No. 19, Macquarie-place, who will show it to intending purchasers
5 boxes of cartridges, in the Government magazine
20 cases of No. 2 sparkling moselle, in bond
10 quarter-casks of vinegar
12 hand sewing-machines; Thomas, maker
A small assortment of jet and ivory ornaments, comprising earrings, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, &c.
A case of needles, in packets
Rings—unfreed.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 13th June.

ORDER OF SALE.
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

LIVERPOOL-STREET.	Four Houses, Nos. 87, 89, 91, and 93, on the south side, next to the corner of George-street.
KENT-STREET.	Building Site, east side, between Liverpool and Bathurst streets, with the stable thereon.
PARRAMATTA-STREET.	Building Site, north side, near the Glebe Road.
DARLINGHURST.	Choice Building Allotments, Upper William-street, North and South, being portion of the grounds attached to Waratah House.
PADDINGTON.	The Salisbury Hotel, and Dwelling-House adjoining, at the corner of the Old South Head Road and James-street, near Piper-street.
SYDNEY COMMON.	Allotment 9, section P, Park Road and Leinster-street, in one or three lots. Corner Allotment 1, section Q, Walker and Renny streets.
REDFERN.	Cottage and Two Houses, Walker-street, between Cleveland and Cooper streets.
NEWTOWN.	Brickwood's Hay and Corn Store, Newtown and Enmoreville Roads. Six Allotments, Nos. 1 to 6, section 3, of the Burren Estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW.

WARATAH SITES,
UPPER WILLIAM-STREET,
NORTH AND SOUTH,
portion of the Grounds attached to
WARATAH HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.
These valuable improved allotments are for sale TO-MORROW. Title—Torrens' Act. Each allotment marked on the ground. Terms—one-third cash, residue in 6 and 12 months.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GANNON'S FOREST, COOK'S RIVER.
By Order of the Mortgagee.
THIRTY ACRES of LAND, being lots 2 and 3 as per plan of GANNON'S FOREST, adjoining BEXLEY, and about 4 miles from the DAM at COOK'S RIVER.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described 30 acres of land.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan at the Rooms.—Terms at sale.

GEORGE-STREET.

TWO STONE and BRICK HIGHLY FINISHED HOUSES, Nos. 43 and 45, GEORGE-STREET NORTH, west side, nearly opposite the residence and grounds of the Hon. John Campbell, and overlooking the harbour.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above CITY PROPERTY, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

UPPER PADDINGTON.

These well-finished substantially-built premises, THE SALISBURY HOTEL, and DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situated at the corner of the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD and JAMES-STREET, a few yards beyond Piper-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that freehold corner piece of land, being lots 12 and 14 of a sub-division made by John Alexander, Esq., of a portion of the Point Piper Estate, having 66 FEET FRONTAGE to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, and 99 feet frontage to James-street, on which are erected the following:—
THE SALISBURY HOTEL.
A three-story brick-built house on stone foundations, with slate roof, containing bar, hall, private entrance, six rooms and kitchen, with cellar in the basement, with yard, a four-stall stable, &c., at the rear.
*** These premises are remarkably well built and finished. The elevation and style of the outside is attractive, the whole being cemented and oil painted.
Adjoining the Hotel is a
DWELLING-HOUS

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, Builder, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mary Yard; to move from her late residence, South Head Road, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m., to Balmain Cemetery. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased, WILLIAM JAMES LENNON, Esq., are respectfully informed that his Funeral will move from his late residence, "EDGECLIFFE ROAD," THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, and ST. MARK'S Church, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Cemetery at Camperdown. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES MEADOWCROFT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mary Yard; to move from her Son-in-law's residence, South Head Road, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mary Yard; to move from his residence, 124, South Head Road, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m., to Balmain Cemetery. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN YARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved MOTHER, Mary; to move from her son-in-law's residence, South Head Road, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 9 a.m., to Balmain Cemetery. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM M'CREA are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mary Yard; to move from her late residence, South Head Road, THIS MORNING, Thursday, at 9 o'clock. WILLIAM J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, South Head Road.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3rd June, 1873.

TENDERS. NEW SOUTH WALES 4 PER CENT. FUNDED STOCK (Interest payable Quarterly).—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of the sum of five hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds of "New South Wales Four per cents," to be created under the "Funded Stock Act of 1873," subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for an even sum (excluding shillings and pence), and must be indorsed "Tender for New South Wales Four per cents."

2. In the event of equivalent tenders being received in excess of the stock for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.

3. The amount tendered for, if accepted, will be payable in the following instalments, viz.:—

5 per cent. on the 16th July, 1873
20 " " 1st August, 1873
25 " " 1st September, 1873
25 " " 1st October, 1873
25 " " 1st November, 1873,

or may be paid in full, at the option of the tenderer, on the 16th July, 1873, from which date interest thereon will commence and Certificate of Allotment at once issue.

4. On payment of the first instalment, Transferable Receipts will be granted, in one or more sums, as may be required, not being less than £20, pending the issue of Certificates of Allotment.

5. On payment of the final instalment, a Certificate of Allotment will issue, in virtue of which the name of the Allottee (who will be recognized in every case as the person producing the receipt granted under clause 4, and paying such final instalment) will be inscribed in the Government Books of Record as the holder of the Stock mentioned in such Certificate.

6. In all cases where the Instalments are not paid upon their respective due dates, as set forth in Clause 3, or within three days thereafter, all previous payments will be forfeited.

7. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, will commence on and from the first day of July, 1873, and be payable Quarterly on the first days of October, January, April, and July, in each year; but in respect of the allotment of Stock under this notice, such interest will commence on and from the date of the payment to the Treasury of each Instalment, and be allowed on its equivalent amount in Stock.

8. Form of Tender may be obtained upon application at the Treasury, or the Government Printing Office.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

GREAT SOUTHERN WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

THROWING STONES AT RAILWAY TRAINS. £10 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-mentioned reward will be paid to any person not being the actual offender, who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who are in the habit of wantonly throwing stones at passing trains, thereby endangering the safety of passengers travelling along the above lines.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.
Department Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 15th May, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

On SATURDAY, 14th June,
under the immediate patronage of
His Excellency
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.
COMPLIMENTAY MORNING CONCERT
to
JENNY CLAUS and JEANIE REKEL,
given by a Committee of Gentlemen.
The following artists have kindly offered their services:—
MISS ADELAIDE BOWRING,
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX, Mr. W. G. CAREY.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Boss Song—"The Last Rose" ..... Calcott
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Violin Solo—Favourite airs from "Trovatore" ..... Alard
Mademoiselle CLAUS.
Scene et Air—Les Bijoux, from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Mademoiselle REKEL.
Reading—"Honeymoon" ..... Tobin
Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING and Mr. W. G. CAREY.
Violin Duet—Symphonie ..... Dancla
Mademoiselle CLAUS and GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.

PART II.

Sacred song—"Angels ever bright" ..... Handel
Mademoiselle JEANIE REKEL.
Violin duet—The Whirlwind Descriptive Exercise (without piano accompaniment)
Mademoiselle CLAUS and Gentleman Amateur.
Bass song—"The Peace of the Valley" ..... Balfe
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Reading—From Sheridan Knowles
Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING and Mr. W. G. CAREY.
Canzonetta—"Santa Lucia" ..... Brasa
Mademoiselle JEANIE REKEL.
Violin solo—Grand Fantasia on "Martha" ..... Leonard
(introducing the Last Rose of Summer)
Mademoiselle JENNY CLAUS.

Reserved seats, 5s; unreserved seats, 3s.
Seats can be procured at Mr. W. H. PALING'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 338, George-street, and at the Hall. Doors open at 2 p.m.

☞ The audience portion of the hall will be under the management of Mr. CHARLES V. HOWARD.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

This COLOSSAL ESTABLISHMENT will open in a few days on the
HAYMARKET RESERVE,
in their
HUGE and GREAT CANOPY of CANVAS, capable of seating 3000 persons, impervious to rain, and brilliantly illuminated with gas.

The utmost care will be taken to secure the comforts of the audience, and the reserved chairs arranged with that degree of ease and elegance hitherto unparalleled in the annals of the arena, while the boxes or family circle (not reserved), numbering 1000 chairs, will be fitted per excellence for family parties, ladies, children, &c., all tending for their convenience to witness the wonder working of
Sig. CHIARINI'S
HIGHLY-EDUCATED STUD of HAUT D'ECOLE MENAGE and SPLENDIDLY-TRAINED ANIMALS.
The equestrians (male and female), gymnasts, acrobats, and equilibrists, culled with care from the principal establishments and hippodromes of England, the Continent, United States, and South America, will savour more of the
PRIMEVAL DAYS of the OLYMPIAD,
than the ordinary working of a
MERE CIRCUS COMPANY.

Due notice will be given on arrival of the company, when the premier representation will be given.
C. B. SNYDER, Business Agent.

THE RANDWICK AND COOGEE LITERARY INSTITUTE.

A CONCERT will be given by the Members of this Institute in St. Jude's School-house, Avoca-street, Randwick, on
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
at 8 o'clock, in aid of the fund for the completion of the schoolmaster's residence.
Tickets, 2s and 1s each (with programme), may be had at the Post-office, Randwick.
J. W. MAY, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Director ..... JOHN BENNETT.
Scenic Artist ..... Mr. W. J. WILSON.
Mechanist ..... Mr. JOHN RENNO.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. B. N. JONES.
IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNPRECEDENTED STAR COMBINATION.
GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.
The Lessee begs respectfully to announce that he has concluded an engagement with those talented and popular Artistes,
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DARRELL,
(Mrs. Robert Heir,)
who will appear for a
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of most positively
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
prior to their departure for
SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,
commencing on
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY
June 12th.
The patrons of the drama will thereby be afforded an opportunity of witnessing the combined histrionic displays of the
TWO GREATEST ACTRESSES
that have graced the colonial boards—
Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL, Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING,
Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING, Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL,
who, in conjunction with
Mr. GEORGE DARRELL
and the
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
will present a succession of
SHAKSPERIAN and OTHER PIECES,
each produced
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
This powerful combination marks an era in the dramatic annals of the colony, and presents the
GREATEST ARRAY OF TALENT
ever announced to a Sydney audience.

The Season will be inaugurated on
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 12th June,
with Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of
ROMEO and JULIET.
Romeo ..... Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL
(1st time in Sydney).
Juliet ..... Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING
(1st time in Sydney).
Mercutio ..... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.

FRIDAY, June 13,
HAMLET.
Hamlet ..... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL
Ophelia ..... Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING
Queen ..... Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL.

SATURDAY, June 14,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT,
tendered to Mrs. DARRELL.

AN IMMENSE DOUBLE BILL.

Notwithstanding the great expense incurred, there will be
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.
In order to prevent inconvenience from overcrowding, Tickets for all parts of the house can be procured daily at the Vestibule of the Theatre; and at Cole's stationery warehouse, corner of King and George streets.
Dress Circle Seats can be reserved in advance at Elvy's.
Prices.—Circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; Family Circle, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 1s.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME."
SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.
EVERY EVENING at 8.
Mr. KENNEDY and FAMILY
will give their celebrated entertainments on the
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
TENTH PROGRAMME.
"THE ROSE."
"THE THISTLE."
"THE SHAMROCK."

PROGRAMME for TO-NIGHT (Thursday), 12th June.

SCOTLAND.
(Given by Mr. KENNEDY.)
Love Song—"When the Rye comes hame" ..... Hogg
Courtship Song—"The Lass o' Gowrie"
Domestic Song—"John Grumalie" ..... Ancient

IRELAND.
Quartette—"The Last Rose of Summer" ..... Moore
Song—"The Minstrel Boy" ..... Moore
Mr. DAVID KENNEDY.
Quartette—"Oft in the Stilly Night" ..... Moore
Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen" ..... Crouch
MR. KENNEDY.
Song—"The Meeting of the Waters" ..... Crouch
MISS MARJORY KENNEDY.
Quartette—"The Cruiskeen Lawn" ..... Old.

SCOTLAND.
(Given by Mr. KENNEDY.)
Pianoforte Duet—"Guy Mannering" ..... Bishop
The Misses KENNEDY.
Courtship Song—"There cam' a young man to my daddie's door" ..... Old
Plaintive Song—"The Land o' the Leal" ..... Lady Nairn
Patriotic Song—"Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled" ..... Burns

ENGLAND.
Madrigal (five voices)—"Now is the month of Maying" ..... Morley
Song—"Rock'd in the cradle of the deep" ..... Knight
Mr. JAMES KENNEDY.
Glee (six voices)—"When winds breathe soft" ..... Webbe
Glee (four voices)—"By Celia's Arbour" ..... Horsley
Sea Song—"The Bay of Biscay, O" ..... Davy
Mr. KENNEDY.
Quartette—"Home, Sweet Home" ..... Bishop

SCOTLAND.
(Given by Mr. KENNEDY.)
Pianoforte Solo—"Reels and Strathspeys."
Miss HELEN KENNEDY.
Shepherd's Song—"Bird of the Wilderness" ..... Hogg
Dialogue Song—"Hame cam' oor Gudeman at e'en" ..... Jacobite
Finale—"Auld Lang Syne" ..... Burns.

SATURDAY, "ROB ROY," &c.

ADMISSION—Front seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
** Children in arms not admitted.
Cloak Room for Ladies. NO FEES.
THOMAS KENNEDY, Agent.

MASONIC HALL, SYDNEY.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD
begs to announce that
she will give her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
in Australia, at the Masonic Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING,
June 13,
under the patronage of His Excellency
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.
and
THE HON. LADY ROBINSON
(who have graciously signified their intention of being present)
MADAME GODDARD will be assisted by
Mrs. SMYTHE, Soprano,
Miss CHRISTIAN, R.A.M., Contralto,
who have been specially engaged,
and
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX,
who has kindly consented to give his services.
Conductor ..... HERR CARL SCHMITT.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Duet—"Come, Gentle Maid" ..... Kücken
Mrs. SMYTHE and Miss CHRISTIAN.
2. Song—"I Never can Forget" ..... Mallon
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
3. Aria—"O mio Fernando" ..... Donizetti
Miss CHRISTIAN.
4. Solo, Pianoforte—"Masaniello" ..... Thalberg
(Arranged expressly for Madame Goddard by the Composer)
Madame ARABELLA GODDARD.
5. Song—"Sing, Sweet Bird" ..... Ganz
Mrs. SMYTHE.

PART II.

1. Solo, Pianoforte—Andante and Allegretto, from the Sonata, "Ne Plus Ultra," with "Life let us Cherish" ..... Woolf
Madame ARABELLA GODDARD.
2. Song—"Here upon my Vassal's Dock" ..... Ricci
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
3. Song—"Thee only I Love" ..... Abt
Mrs. SMYTHE.
4. Song—"The Lime Trees by the River" ..... Macfarren
Miss CHRISTIAN.
5. Solo, Pianoforte—"The Last Rose of Summer" ..... Thalberg
Madame ARABELLA GODDARD.
6. Trio—"Sleep, Gentle Lady" ..... Bishop
Mrs. SMYTHE, Miss CHRISTIAN, and
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX.
Prices of Admission:
Numbered chairs, 10s. 6d. Chairs, 7s. 6d. (Family tickets, to admit three, £1.) Balcony, 5s.
Plan of the Hall at Elvy's, where seats may be secured, and tickets obtained for all parts of the Hall.
Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.
Entrance for Numbered Chairs, in York-street; for Chairs and Balcony in Clarence-street.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES!!
Grand Tableau—The meeting between
Mr. H. M. STANLEY
and
Dr. LIVINGSTONE,
the great African Explorer, at Ujiji; 22 figures.

The ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BOAT, 6 feet 6 inches long, at work in water.

AUTOMATON SINGING BIRDS, Stereopticons, &c.
MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS
GLASS BLOWING and SPINNING, from 11 till 4 daily.
PNEUMATIC PLATINA KINDLE ENGINE, &c., &c.

A live CHAMELEON from India.

The Latest Novelty—Grand BICYCLE RACE by electricity, just added.

Just arrived from Bungunia, and now ON VIEW, the WONDERFUL BABY; 8 months old; height, 2 feet 11 inches; round the chest, 2 feet 3 inches; round the waist, 2 feet 1 inch; round the thigh, 1 foot 6 inches.
Morning, from 10.30 to 12.30. Afternoon, from 2 till 4. Evening, 8 to 10.

Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Dances, &c.
EVERY NIGHT, in the NEW ROOM.
Admission, 1s; children under 10, half-price.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. W. T. Johnson.
The Management begs to announce to the public that, having engaged at a large expense the
EIDOPHUSICON GRAND MOVING DIORAMA
OF THE INDIAN MUTINY,
arrived by the Mail, will open on
SATURDAY, June 14th.

Programme of Views.—Calcutta, from the Esplanade. Cawnpore, from the River. Outbreak at Meerut. Death of Colonel Finnis. View of Allahabad. The Fortress. Highland Brigade. Outlying Picquet, Moonlight. Fearful Massacre of Men, Women, and Children at Jhanse. Death of Major Skene and his Wife. The Hiding-place in the Jungle, by Moonlight. Frightful Massacre at Cawnpore. Rebel Sepoys dividing Plunder. Gallant Charge of the Highlanders. Capture of Guns in front of Cawnpore. Heroic Conduct of Colonel Wheeler's Daughter. Rebel Cavalry. Captain Seton's Gallant Band. Encounter of Lieutenant Hills with Sepoy Cavalry.
Capture of a Gun at Bandia. Repelling a Sortie before Delhi. Agra—View of the principal Street. Cashmere. Gate of Delhi blown up. Terrific Explosion. The Assault of Delhi. Capture of the King of Delhi. Revolt at Sealcote. Death of Dr. Graham.
Attack on the Redan Battery. On the Watch—Lucknow. Beautiful Moonlight Effect. Major Eyre and Lieutenant Gordon dispersing the Oude Rebels. Death of General Neill. Relief of Lucknow. Havelock's Column at Lucknow. Attack on the Fort. Death of Adrian Hope. Dashing Charge of Cavalry through the Burning Jungle. Fire Effect. Hindoo Burial. Magnificent Moonlight. Henry Havelock. Colin Campbell.
The following talented artistes are also engaged and will appear nightly:—JOHNNY COWAN, JOHNNY COWAN, in new eccentricities. Miss LIZZIE HEARTWELL, Lady Serio-comic Vocalist. HARRY ROGERS, Song and Dance Performer. GEORGE TURNER, Sensational Comique and Falsetto Vocalist. CONRAD, BROTHERS, the Graceful Trapesians. Master HEARTWELL, Bone Soloist and Bellringer. Mr. HEARTWELL, the only Campanalogia.
Don't forget TO-MORROW NIGHT, JOHNNY COWAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, previous to his departure for California in a few weeks. Programme see FRIDAY'S issue.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

ANOTHER SUCCESS. ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Last night a perfect ovation of deafening plaudits greeted the third appearance of
LANCE LENTON, LANCE LENTON,
whose flattering reception at once stamped him as the
GREATEST FAVOURITE OF THE DAY,
in conjunction with the following
GARDEN OF EXCELLENCIES.

FRED. HILTON	FRED. HILTON.
Mrs. EMPSON	Mrs. EMPSON.
TOMMY EMPSON	TOMMY EMPSON.
Mrs. FRED. HILTON	Mrs. FRED. HILTON.
JAMES DRAYTON	JAMES DRAYTON.
ALEC. O'BRIEN	ALEC. O'BRIEN.
LIZZIE RICE	LIZZIE RICE.
FRED. HILLIER	FRED. HILLIER.
SALLY LLOYD	SALLY LLOYD.
FRANK LLOYD	FRANK LLOYD.
MAT. RILEY	MAT. RILEY.
ANNIE MILNER	ANNIE MILNER.
BILLY BROWN	BILLY BROWN.
TOM BAKER	TOM. BAKER.
ALF. CREAGH	ALF. CREAGH.

WILLIE THE FEARLESS — WILLIE THE FEARLESS.
ZULU THE BUOYANT QUEEN — ZULU THE BUOYANT QUEEN.
LOUIS THE DARING — LOUIS THE DARING.
RICARDO — RICARDO.

Sensation. Sensation.
THE MONARCHS OF THE AIR
NOTE THIS. NOTE THIS. NOTE THIS.
HENRY CHAPMAN. HENRY CHAPMAN,
THE MAGICIAN OF MAGICIANS,
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE,
is engaged for TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, and will make his first appearance here
SATURDAY NEXT. SATURDAY NEXT.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for pupils and visitors, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st.

BILLIARDS.—Strictly Private Rooms, 2s 6d per hour for billiards, Royal Hotel, George-st. W. C. Hitchen.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. T. H. HELLYER, Solicitor, 123, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-e presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and 93, Parramatta-street. Gentlemen's apparel scoured daily, and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBLLEWHITE, George-st.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney-sweep, 156, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney for Mouldings, &c. Stock of pictures on hand. 56, Market-street.

DELINEATION of Character from Handwriting; enclose specimens, 14d stamps, to C. Edwards, George-st.

DR. FULLERTON can be consulted from 10 till 12 daily, at 231, Macquarie-street.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimneysweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor; good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed. Charge mod. 10, Bridge-st.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. LONGFIELD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 45, Upper Hunter-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1870 and 1873, was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

STEWART'S VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Forge, and Stables, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

T. F. WIESENER, 348, George-street. Watches repaired in best style, and guaranteed for 12 months.

W. AND W. AYTON, Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, Church Window Makers, 371, Pitt-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

GAS STOVES, for offices and rooms, having no chimney, combining warmth and cleanliness
GAS COOKING APPARATUS
STOVES of all descriptions, for fixing in chimney places, or for use with moveable iron flue
COOKING RANGES, American, English, Scotch, and French; an immense variety.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street.

TENDERS.

TO MINERS and others.—TENDERS wanted for sinking a Trial Shaft for Coal at Tarrigal, thirty miles north of Sydney.
For all particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 237, George-street.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS will be received on the 16th instant for the excavation and drainage of five first-class warehouses in Pitt-street.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in charge Naval Depot, Queen's Wharf, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for the Purchase of Drafts on the Imperial Government at three days' sight.
Any further information can be obtained on application.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 20th June, for the ERECTION of a HOUSE in Stanley-street. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Malt House to Castlemaine Brewery. Plans and specifications may be inspected until 24th instant, at office of architect, 130, Elizabeth-st.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until 21st instant, for the erection, &c., of 2 HOUSES at Glebe.
D. W. RYAN, Architect, 130, Elizabeth-street.

NAVY COAL CONTRACT, 1873-74.

TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster in charge of the Naval Depot, until FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the supply of such quantities of Steam COAL as may be required from time to time, for H. M. ships upon the Australian station—year ending 31st March, 1873.
Coal—to be delivered at Sydney—to be the best Wollongong or Bulli steam coal.
Naval Depot, Queen's Wharf,
6th June, 1873.

TENDERS wanted, for Rafting Timber Partitions. R. CHADWICK, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

TENDERS invited for Plastering and Cementing six roomed House. 23, Buckingham-st., Strawberry H.

FOR SALE, by Tender, in the assigned estate of Mr. George Preston, draper, of Newcastle, the STOCK, BOOK DEBTS, and FIXTURES. Tenders to be sent to Messrs. R. GRAY and SON, Wynyard-street, Sydney, on or before 20th instant, from whom all particulars can be obtained.
R. GRAY,
F. B. PALMER, } Trustees.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £35,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths:—A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6½d; M2, 7½d; MT, 8½d; BBB, 9½d per yard.

DRESS MATERIALS—NEW AND CHOICE COLOURS.
An extensive purchase of the above, we are now offering below the home prices.
First-class goods, 5½d to 11½d. Bargains.
Plain and fancy colours, 1s 3½d, worth 1s 9d.
Satin cloth, reps, Russell cords, camblets, lustrenes, French merinoes, Thibet cloths, in great variety.
Prices unequalled in the city at
E. WAY'S, Draper, &c., 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Paget and Galatea Coats, Inverness Capes, and Overcoats of the latest styles and most durable materials.
THOMPSON and GILES
solicit the inspection of gentlemen to their large and comprehensive stock of the above-named goods, and, in addition to the usual stock, to a large lot of New Overcoats, in the Chesterfield, Derby, and Frock shapes, in Blue and Brown Beavers, Venetians, and Saxonas, and Melton Scotch and Waterproof Tweeds, in a variety of colours and all qualities.
Boys' and Youths' Overcoats and Capes, in all sizes and qualities, and a very large stock to select from.
DENISON HOUSE,
opposite Bank New South Wales, George-street.

THOMPSON and GILES'S TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.
The attention of gentlemen is invited to the above departments, which for excellency of materials, sound workmanship, and and fit is unexcelled.
A large and varied assortment of West of England, Bannockburn, and other Scotch and Colonial Tweeds, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Saxonas, Diagonals, and superfine cloths to select from, for Business, Walking, Frock, Clerical, and Dress Coats.
Walking and Riding Trousers and Pants. Especial attention is requested to an extra stock of double and treble W. of E. and heavy Scotch Tweeds, Bedford Cords, Buckskins, &c.
A choice assortment of Silk and Wool, in a variety of patterns and colourings.
Ladies' Riding Habits of a superior style. A good stock of suitable materials to select from.
Patterns by post, with instructions for self-measuring.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, for WET WEATHER AND COLD WEATHER.
THOMPSON AND GILES
solicit the inspection of the Public to their large and well-selected Stock of OVERCOATS and WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Blue and Brown Beaver Overcoats
Blue and Grey Melton Overcoats
Light and Dark Grey Witney Overcoats
Scotch and Mixed Tweed Overcoats
Light and Dark Waterproof Tweed Overcoats
Nicoll's Melton Overcoats.
Macintosh Coats and Capes, all sizes
Macintosh Leggings
Leather Leggings and Anticupolas.
Boys and Youths' Overcoats and Inverness Capes, all sizes
And All Materials.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
George-street
(opposite Bank N. S. Wales).

GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.
The best Josephine kid, 4s 6d
The best Jouvin ditto, 4s 6d
The best Josephine ditto, 4s 6d.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
The Newest Designs
received.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

PEAPES and SHAW respectfully invite inspection of the undermentioned NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, imported specially to their order from the best manufacturing houses:—
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER HOSIERY
" WINTER UNDERSHIRTS
" WINTER GLOVES
" WINTER SCARFS
" WINTER CRIMEAN SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS
" WHITE SHIRTS
" NEW-SHAPED COLLARS
" FRENCH and ENGLISH BRACES
" LADIES' and GENT.'S UMBRELLAS
" WINTER OVERCOATS.
The Tailoring Department is replete with all the newest woollen fabrics of the season.
PEAPES and SHAW,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT MAKERS, TAILORS, &c.,
338 and 340, George-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—T. WHITLEY (late of Burgin and Whitley, tailors, Pitt-street), begs to inform his Friends and the General Public that he has REMOVED to those central Premises, 456, George-street, opposite Lassetter's Stores, where he has now open an entirely new and careful selection of superior GOODS, of which an inspection is respectfully invited.
Note the Address—
WHITLEY and CO., 456, George-street,
opposite Lassetter's Stores.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

BILLETWOOD.—Dry Ironbark and other wood wanted in any quantity. H. Perdriau, Balmain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5 TONS of RUBBISH had for carting away, good to burn in a furnace. TEBBATT'S Factory, Riley-st.

WANTED to SELL, Butcher's Sausage-machine, cheap. J. Ellis, Crook-street, off Bay-st., Glebe.

WANTED, second-hand CHAFF-CUTTER. Apply Manager, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL a few splendid sets of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Inquire at the Shakspeare Inn, Newtown Road.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

BUTCHER wanted, a married couple, man as butcher, woman as cook, for Queensland. Adair, Argyle Road

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—A Leading Soft-goods house is desirous of treating with a gentleman to represent them; one having a good knowledge of the Northern Road preferred. Apply by letter to the 20th instant, to L. T., 12, Hunter-street.

MILLINER wanted, up-country. E A., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—The CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE, Ulladulla, are in want of a Qualified MEDICAL MAN. The Division is numerous and prosperous. There is independently an excellent practice to be made in the district; population over 1700. For particulars apply to Messrs. WATT and CO., Chemists, George-street, Sydney; or to Mr. W. MARTIN, Milton, Ulladulla.

PARTNER wanted, in established Produce Agency. W. E. D., HERALD Office.

PARTNER wanted, with moderate capital, for a country business, capable of considerable extension; good opportunity in rising district. E. C., White Horse Hotel, George-street.

SURGEON.—Wanted, a Duly Qualified SURGEON, to proceed to London. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

TO COOPERS.—Wanted, two. Apply 90, Sussex-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a good WORKMAN; constant employment. 451, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN to make pod work. W. Stewart, 100, Market-street.

TAILORESSES wanted; also a first-class PRESSER. J. Graham, No. 2, Barrack-street.

TAILORESSES wanted.—Coat, trousers, vest HANDS. Trousers Finishers. 217, Lower George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class Order HANDS wanted. Joseph Bullard, 360, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT and VEST HANDS. R. Burgis, 267, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good COAT MAKERS wanted, to work inside. 279, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Vest and Trousers HANDS. Whitley and Co., 456, George-street.

TO TAILORS. Wanted, good Coat HANDS. R. J. Dunford, 33, South Head Road.

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, for Brisbane, a thoroughly competent MILLINER and SALESWOMAN. Preference will be given to a young lady who is able to cut and fit dresses, mantles, &c. Address, with full particulars, age, experience, references, salary required. To board herself. Address C. Street, Cosmopolitan Warehouse, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

WANTED, BOYS, to make children's boots. Apply Marrickville Post-office.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the bootmaking; knee work. H. R. Barry, 78, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Medical ASSISTANT. Apply, with testimonials, Dr. Schaeder, Wallsend, nr. N'castle.

WANTED, MAKERS, Pegged and Rivet Work. Day and Tayler's Boot Factory, Botany Road.

WANTED, a COPPERSMITH. Apply at the Sugar House, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BAKER, one accustomed to small goods; £1 10s. James M'Burney, Darling Point.

WANTED, MACHINIST, for G. and B. machine; Machinist with machine. Richardson, Paddington.

WANTED, a Nursery GOVERNESS. Apply, by letter, to A. D., 390, George-street.

WANTED, a TINPLATE-WORKER. F. R. Robinson, 486, George-street.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers to the Straw Hatmaking. At Mrs. Foot's, 73, Market-street.

WANTED, an experienced SMELTER and REFINER, for a Queensland Copper Mine. Applications to be sent, with testimonials (or copies), to James E. Graham, Lyons'-buildings, 227, George-street, on or before the 20th instant.

WANTED, for FIJI, QUARRYMAN, competent to act as Overseer of public works.
For particulars apply to
E. VICKERY,
116, Pitt-street.

WANTED, experienced Morocco DYER, also a Morocco FINISHER and Furskin DYER, for Melbourne. To experienced men good wages and constant employment. Apply at the Russian Fur and Morocco Manufactory, 100 and 102, Little Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY requires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess to young children, or Companion; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. B. L., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident Governess. Acquirements—English, French, music, drawing; satisfactory references, open for a week. Hilder, HERALD Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, desiring a home in Sydney for a month, seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT. She has been a Governess for five years, and has certificates and good references, but cannot teach music; and she will give her services in return for board and lodging, and whatever remuneration her employer likes to offer her at the end of the time. Address A. Z., General Post Office, Sydney.

DOUCEUR.—A Gentleman is willing to give for permanent employment under Government, or otherwise, a bonus equivalent to half-year's salary payable out of same, by such instalments as may be agreed. Address Fides, Mr. Finch's, 64, Margaret-street.

IF YOU WANT Male or Female SERVANTS, apply to Glue's-Labour Agency, Pitt-street.

SITUATION wanted by a House or Bar Maid; country preferred. Open for a week. 24, Burton-street.

WAITING Engagement, first-class Cook—hotel preferred; House and Parlour Maids. 24, Burton-st.

WANTED, by a first-class Female Cook, SITUATION. 19, Valentine-lane, Ultimo.

WANTED, by an Englishwoman, Situation as working Housekeeper; good refs. W. C., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young lady of experience, a SITUATION, in a respectable hotel, as Barmaid: town or country. Satisfactory references. Address May, HERALD Office.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of book-keeping, awaits SITUATION as Storeman. W. D., HERALD.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Balmain, two in family. Mrs. Mason, Toxteth-pl., Cleveland-st., Rdfn.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Young women desirous of being trained as nurses can apply any day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p